

The War In Pictures

October 19th
1918

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Leslie's

NOTICE TO READER
When you finish reading this magazine place a one-cent stamp on this notice, mail the magazine, and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers or sailors destined to proceed overseas.
NO WRAPPING—NO ADDRESS

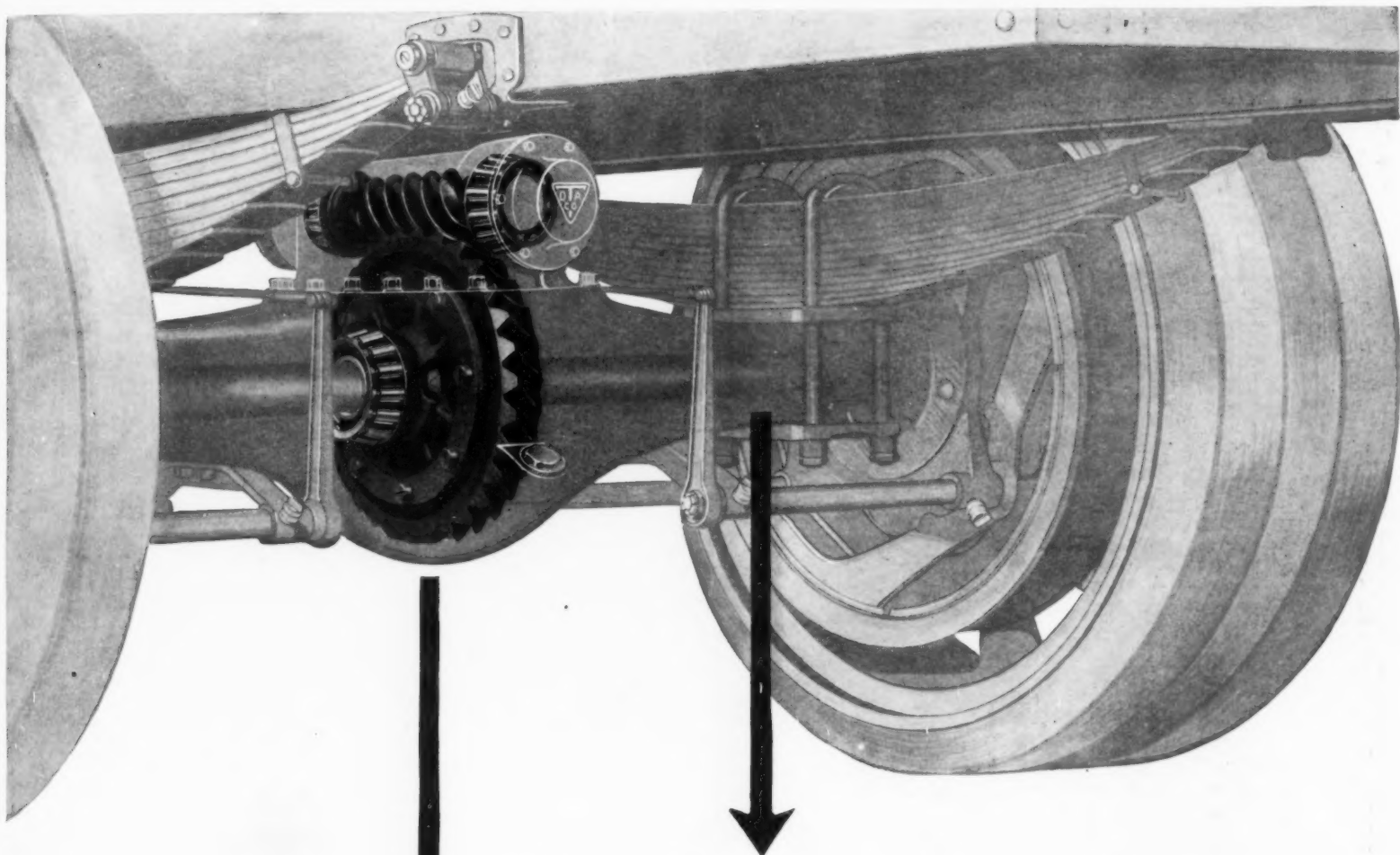


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GRANT HAMILTON—

German Service Flag

For Each Member of the Family in the Service Add Another Skull and Cross-Bones



The Bridge that Supports and the Gear that Drives

In a Timken-Detroit Worm-Drive Rear Axle one of the big vital problems of efficient commercial haulage finds a practical and simple solution.

The axle has just three jobs, to *carry the load*, to *drive the load*, and to *stop the load*. Timken-Detroit Worm-Drive Axles do these three things *with everything that is superfluous left out*.

The axle housing is a steel bridge in which the greatest amount of load-supporting and strain-resisting strength is obtained with the least weight of metal through a scientifically correct combination of the hollow tube with the rectangular, or box-like, one-piece housing.

The problem of load-driving and gear-reduction is by the use of worm and worm wheel reduced to its simplest form—*direct drive through two strong, simple units, with only one reduction*.

Brakes are of ample size, and correctly designed to bring the truck to a dead stop in the shortest distance without jolt or jar.



The one greatest cause of wear to truck axle parts is eliminated by enclosing the driving members within the housing, making positive lubrication possible with no entrance of dust, grit, sand, mud or other foreign substance to grind away gears, shafts and bearings.

This type of axle construction has now had over six years of continuous and successful dem-

onstration under the best built motor trucks in America and many years of service in Europe.

In all that time not one of these gear units has worn out in legitimate service. The only cases of worn gear trouble reported to us have been caused by deliberate use of a lubricant containing material which would wear out any part in rolling contact. Scores of worm-drive trucks have traveled over a hundred thousand miles (many over two hundred thousand), and are still going, with the worm drive unit in as good working order as when the truck was new.

A prospective buyer needs no argument other than the actual facts of service, which can be obtained from any user of trucks equipped with Timken-Detroit Worm-Drive Axles.

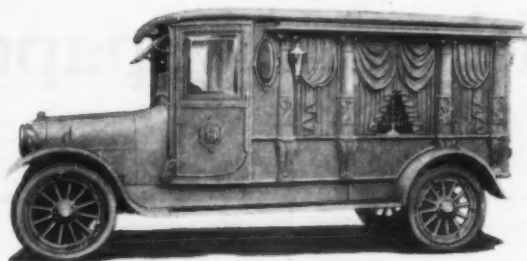
 THE TIMKEN-DETROIT AXLE CO. 
Detroit, Michigan
Oldest and largest builders of front and rear axles
for both motor cars and trucks.

TIMKEN-DETROIT

FRONT and WORM-DRIVE REAR

AXLES

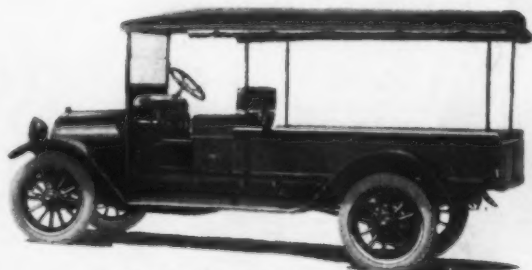
For Efficient COMMERCIAL Haulage



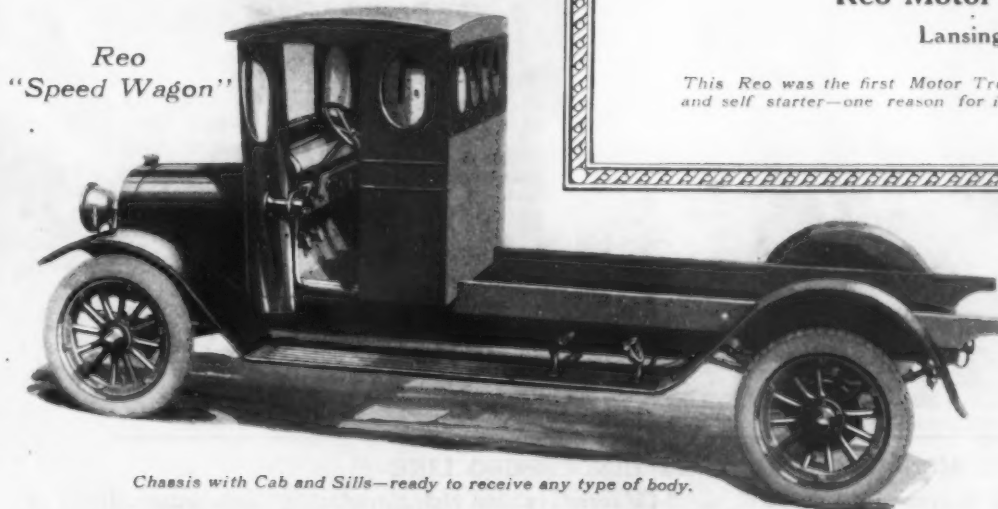
One of hundreds of types of Hearse Bodies on standard Reo "Speed Wagon" chassis.



Standard type Stake Body on the same Reo chassis.



The Famous Reo "Speed Wagon"—express with canopy top.



Chassis with Cab and Sills—ready to receive any type of body.

From A Hearse To A Hurry-Up Wagon

THIS REO "SPEED WAGON" chassis is adaptable to that wide range of usefulness.

THOUSANDS are already in use in high class funeral equipments while tens of thousands are serving in hundreds of different lines of commercial activity.

THE PREFERENCE FOR REOS among funeral directors is significant too—for in no other class of business is a silent, smooth-running motor and an absolutely dependable chassis so essential.

OF COURSE the greatest demand, by far, is for the two standard types of "Speed Wagons"—the familiar Stake Body and the popular Canopy Covered Express.

THESE TWO TYPES are adaptable to about seventy-five per cent of normal delivering and trucking.

FOR CITY, SUBURBAN and rural use, these types are ideal.

BUT WE DO SELL a large number of chassis equipped as shown below, with driver's cab and heavy wood sills only.

ON THESE SILLS you can mount any special type of body you may need or prefer for your own special service.

AND YOU CAN SECURE, from your Reo distributor, dimensions and full data so that your special body may be made and ready to mount in the hour that your Reo is delivered to you.

IN MANY CASES—in most cases in fact—the old body can be taken from your now obsolete horse-drawn truck and, with slight modifications, mounted on this Reo chassis.

WHEN THAT IS DONE you can feel confident that you have the sturdiest, most consistent, most dependable motor truck it is possible to procure.

FOR THE VERY WORDS Reo and Reliability are synonyms—and Reos have long been famous for their Low Upkeep.

THE ONLY CONCERN you need have is—can you get a Reo?

ONLY WAY is to see your Reo distributor at once, place your order and be in line for an early delivery.

TODAY won't be a minute too soon.

Reo Motor Car Company
Lansing, Michigan

This Reo was the first Motor Truck to be equipped with electric lights and self starter—one reason for its greater efficiency and fuel economy.

"THE
GOLD STANDARD
OF VALUES"



Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

JOHN A. SLEICHER,
Editor-in-Chief
CONKLIN MANN, *Managing Editor*

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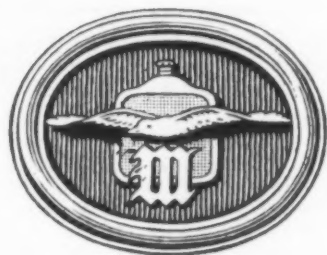
10 CENTS A COPY \$5.00 A YEAR
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at the Post Office at New York City, N. Y.,
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THE MEN WHO STORM THE HINDENBURG LINE

Major-General Clarence Edwards talks it over with his men of the 26th (New England) division. "Thirteen hours spent in one place on an impassable road in the Hindenburg line, while behind the artillerymen were sitting silently on their horses throughout

the blackest, rainiest night imaginable," is the interpretation of the conditions preceding the day on which Lucian S. Kirtland, LESLIE'S correspondent, made this picture, as written by Wilbur Forest of the New York *Tribune*, who accompanied Mr. Kirtland.



THE WHITE COMPANY

Announces

A Double Reduction Gear Drive In Its Heavy Duty Trucks

Having all the flexibility and leverage of chain drive at its best. The superior leverage of a chain and sprocket, in applying power near the wheel rim by a rolling contact, is obtained in the Double Reduction axle by gears enclosed in the wheels and running in oil.

This is not an Internal Gear Drive with two axles. It is a *Centre Gear Drive* with power transmitted through gears on each end of a single axle. The entire load is borne by a compact housing. The axle shafts are carried in sleeves within the housing and are free to propel the truck without supporting any weight.

The twisting and jolting of uneven roads cannot cramp the driving mechanism. Wedging of gears is impossible.

THE DOUBLE REDUCTION PRINCIPLE

has been a large factor in the efficiency of White 1½—2-ton trucks, so widely used in both commercial and military service. It has long been an engineering problem to adapt it to shaft-driven, heavy-duty trucks. *This has now been accomplished without adding a single pound to the unsprung weight.*

The chassis is clean cut. The rear axle housing is so compact it affords practically the road clearance of a straight axle. The tread is narrower. All parts are easily accessible. Moving

parts are so simple and so rugged, dust protected and immersed in oil, that they are proof against rough usage. So frictionless is the whole driving system that the truck's coasting radius has been greatly extended.

White performance has been raised to a new level of efficiency. White operating cost has been lowered to a new level of economy, by a driving system which requires no adjusting whatever and will outwear the truck itself.

The new trucks have been in active service for several months. Deliveries will be made as soon as production in the factory overtakes urgent military needs.

THE WHITE COMPANY
CLEVELAND

EDITORIAL

"Stand by the Flag:—In God We Trust"

Uncle Sam Wants You Now

IF your boy, in a strange land, met with an accident that incapacitated him and compelled him to ask a stranger to lend him a hand or a dollar, what would you think of the stranger who would refuse? You would think still less of him if it was a friend that refused. Nearly two million of our brave young Americans are fighting for justice and freedom on a foreign soil.

They are fighting in the rain, sleeping in the cold, wading in the mud, amid the devastating shells of the Hun. Some are being killed, countless thousands being wounded, gassed and stunned. We who cannot fight beside them can lend them a hand.

The easiest way to do this is to lend to Uncle Sam the money he needs to furnish food and munitions to the fighting forces at the front. They are our boys, our sons, and our fathers. If we fail in this hour, when victory approaches, we mark ourselves as unworthy of a patriot's title.

Our greatest corporations, banking, life insurance and other institutions, and most of our wealthiest citizens, have made liberal purchases of Liberty Bonds. The number of these is limited. Unfortunately, Congress was dilatory in failing to pass the new war revenue bill before the Liberty Loan drive was undertaken. Amid the uncertainty as to the amount of war taxes that must be met, many individuals and corporations are compelled to await the outcome before fixing the total of their subscriptions to the Liberty Loan. This is a most unfortunate situation, but let every one do his or her part and all will be well.

A loan of \$6,000,000,000 may seem appalling in its tremendous aggregate, but if each one of the twenty million subscribers to the former loan will subscribe to only \$300 of the Fourth Liberty Loan, the entire \$6,000,000,000 will be forthcoming.

Have you subscribed your \$300? If not, subscribe for whatever you can. Can you subscribe for more than \$300? Then do so. And remember that every dollar counts to make it a Victory Loan.

Bulgaria has made peace. Turkey trembles in the balance. Austria is collapsing. The Hun is on the retreat all along the line. Keep him going. Remember that every time you buy a bond you help feed our soldiers, you help load their guns and you help them to kill or capture a despicable Hun.

Make it a Victory Loan. Do it now!

The Menace of Bolshevism

FOR a century and a half the French Reign of Terror epitomized the acme of man's unrestrained passion. Henceforth it must yield the palm to the Bolshevik wave of terror which is sweeping Russia into the abyss. His socialistic doctrine of brotherhood compelled the Bolshevik to lay down his arms, but in wholesale and lawless slaughter of all who oppose his will the Bolshevik has committed atrocities even exceeding those of Prussian militarism.

During the long French revolution not as many "aristocrats" were executed, according to the Berlin *Lokal-anzeiger*, as during a single month in Russia. Without a semblance of trial men and women by the thousands are sent out to be shot. Yet this is the crowd that the Scott Nearing and other Socialists hold up as the hope of humanity. The Bolshevik's terrible excesses should warn the world what it would mean to society if the revolutionary Socialists had their way in the United States.

No country is altogether free from this menace. Bolshevism does not spring from the soil of America, but because of our conglomerate population, hailing from the oppressed portions of the old world, America is not free from the menace. It takes time for the melting-pot to get in its complete work.

In teaching the principles of a representative democracy and the instilling of loyalty in the minds of youth, the public schools have much yet to perform. The training of our vast new armies has already done much to produce an intelligent and loyal citizenship. The training camp has been a school in hygiene and sanitation, morals and civics, as well as in military discipline.

Commander Truman H. Newberry, U. S. N., Republican nominee in Michigan for the United States Senate, is making the race squarely upon a stand for universal training. We will have at the close of the war some of the best cantonnments in the world, and Commander Newberry advises that they be used permanently in training the youth of the land in arms, in vocational education, and in the duties of citizenship. He says rightly that "such a system would breed a stronger race and would establish a common bond among all men."

We Are All Agreed

By PRESIDENT WILSON

WE are all agreed that there can be no peace obtained by any kind of bargain or compromise with the governments of the Central Empires, because we have dealt with them already and have seen them deal with other governments that were parties to this struggle, at Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest. They have convinced us that they are without honor and do not intend justice. They observe no covenants, accept no principle but force and their own interest. We cannot "come to terms" with them. They have made it impossible. The German people must by this time be fully aware that we cannot accept the word of those who forced this war upon us. We do not think the same thoughts or speak the same language of agreement.

Such universal training would not mean militarism, as the example of Switzerland proves, but would create intelligence and loyalty to combat the cruelties and absurdities of Bolshevism.

Our War Governor

NEW YORK has been famous for its war governors. And it has not failed the nation in this trying hour. Colonel Roosevelt in his splendid endorsement of Governor Whitman for re-election speaks of him as "the first great War Governor," and says that "on this issue of the war, there can be no half-way attitude."

Every word of this is true. The patriotic citizens of the Empire State need not be reminded that New York was first to prepare for the emergency of war, that its troops were among the first in the field, that they were well-officered, well-supplied and well-equipped. Our State military training system, as devised by Governor Whitman, set an example for the whole nation in its foresight and wisdom.

And what is said of Governor Whitman might well be said of all his associates in the State government. Every one, with most commendable vigor and energy, stood behind the Governor in his war program and sent a thrill of pride through the hearts of a patriotic people.

We are not among those who believe it possible for the people of the Empire State to forget the splendid war record of Governor Whitman and his associates. We predict for him and them an endorsement at the polls that will give Tammany Hall the surprise of its life.

Tightening the Cord

GERMANY and Austria are suffering more than ever from lack of food and necessary materials. They dread another winter campaign. The suspicion prevailed that they were receiving abundant supplies through neutral countries. Exports to these countries after the war began showed an enormous increase. There is little reason to doubt that these exports were diverted for Germany's use. The Allies thereupon determined to enforce stringent regulations governing future exports to neutral nations.

The Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands have complained loudly against our rationing methods, and there has been the feeling on the part of some that we have been rather severe in our treatment of these neutrals. Export figures prove that we are amply justified in taking this course. In the year ending June 30, 1918, our total exports to Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden were only \$45,000,000, about one-sixth the annual average during the first three years of the war. A comparison of exports of certain staples to these countries adjacent to Germany in 1917 and 1918, tells the story of the strangulation process to which Germany has been subjected. In round figures, the exportation of wheat fell from \$55,000,000 in 1917 to \$2,000,000 in 1918; corn from \$17,000,000 to \$450,000; meat and lard from \$14,000,000 to \$314,000; cotton from \$16,000,000 to \$1,500,000; tobacco from \$8,000,000 to \$335,000; copper from \$2,000,000 to nothing. It is small wonder that the Central Powers hesitate to enter another winter campaign while the economic rope tightens about their necks.

The Plain Truth

MOTHER! A mother of a Chicago soldier sends us the cover of *LESLIE'S* of September 14, entitled "Pay Day." It pictures the German Kaiser with the sword of the United States of America piercing his heart as he lies prone upon the ground. The mother has pasted upon the cover the picture of her soldier son, astride of the sword. She says that when she saw the cover on *LESLIE'S* in April, 1917, representing Uncle Sam pointing to the reader and saying "I Want You!" she gave up her boy to enlist at once. He is now in France, a sergeant, with the 16th Machine Gun Battalion. His photo shows he is a fine-looking American soldier. *LESLIE'S* patriotic covers are helping to win the war in more ways than one.

FOOLED! The credulity of the American public is being disclosed constantly. The postal department reports that fakirs rob the general public of more than a hundred million dollars annually. Farmers in recent months have shown themselves the easy victims of one—A. C. Townley—and his National Non-Partisan League. Townley has collected nearly a million dollars from farmers, the latter getting nothing but the privilege of trading in stores he is to establish. J. G. Ippie, a farmer of Dawson, N. D., quoted Townley as calling farmers "hogs," and declaring that the question of where the money collected by him went was "none of their business." Townley charges farmers a stiff price for membership in his league, his philosophy being that if you charge members a good, round sum, "they will stick." The public is getting informed as to Townley's real status.

THE HUN! In the *Atlantic Monthly*, Prof. L. P. Jacks, principal of Manchester College, Oxford, Eng., maintains that the Germans are "a people in whom cruelty is an instinct." To sustain this proposition he cites the following instances which he claims are typical: A wounded British officer, made prisoner, was standing on a station platform, when a passenger train drew up and a German woman spat out of a car window in the officer's face. Several officers were lying on stretchers under a shed. It began to rain and the brutal attendants carried all the prisoners out and left them in the rain for three hours. Afterward one officer begged for water. A nurse went for water and returning poured it all on the ground and handed the officer the empty glass! A wounded officer of 19, deprived of all his clothes except socks, while being taken to Germany, was given a Red Cross blanket to cover him. He reached his destination filthy, exhausted and famished. The Red Cross nurse in charge compelled him to surrender the blanket and he had to walk naked through a jeering crowd from the station to a hospital. Is it a wonder that a world wide boycott of such a nation should be discussed?

FREEDOM! It is most extraordinary that one of the oldest and most influential New York daily papers, the *Tribune*, has felt compelled to spend thousands of dollars in the advertising pages of its contemporaries to tell the story of a remarkable crusade against it. Because of the *Tribune's* bitter arraignment of the Hearst newspapers, many newsdealers in Greater New York discouraged the sale of Hearst publications. Thereupon the New York Publishers Association, representing the daily newspapers, agreed no longer to sell their papers to newsdealers who discriminated against the Hearst publications. The newsdealers protested and the *Tribune* led them in opposition to the boycott. Next the New York publishers notified the American News Company not to deliver the newspapers to anti-Hearst newsdealers. The *Tribune* met this attack by granting the newsdealers' request for a reduced price of the daily papers. The American News Company insisted upon maintaining the old price. The *Tribune* next organized its own delivery system. The newsdealers fell in line behind the *Tribune* in spite of the efforts of the City Administration to repeal the licenses of anti-Hearst newsdealers. Commenting on this extraordinary situation, the *Tribune* informs the public that "there have been injunction proceedings in the courts and incipient riots in the streets, all of which the New York papers have steadily ignored in their news columns." In its fight for freedom on the newsstands and for higher prices for the newsdealers, the *Tribune* has retained ex-Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison as special counsel, and the Hon. Lemuel Ely Quigg as counsel. The newsdealers solicit popular contribution to their defense fund. All this looks like very interesting and stirring news, but evidently it comes under the category "news not fit to print."

A Week of the War

By HENRY FARRAND GRIFFIN

THE fighting of the past couple of weeks has been more furious and the results have been more decisive than during any similar period of the war. In France and Flanders General Foch's offensive has reached its climax, and the enemy is being forced into a retreat on a scale so vast that it may conceivably end in complete disaster. In the Balkans, Bulgaria has surrendered unconditionally, thus dividing Turkey from the Central Empires and opening the way for a drive against Constantinople. In Palestine, Turkish resistance has utterly collapsed. The British drive has swept over Damascus and is continuing, almost without opposition, toward Aleppo, where the enemy's main supply lines into Mesopotamia may be cut, making further effective resistance to General Marshall's advance from Bagdad practically impossible. It is hard to see how Turkey can hold out much longer, and at this writing she is reported to be suing for peace through indirect channels.

Mittel-Europa Tottering

It is not too much to say that the great Hohenzollern empire of conquest is tottering to its fall. Like Napoleon's empire it looked vastly impressive on paper—on the map—but when once the tide turned against Napoleon his empire fell like a house of cards. Now Kaiser Wilhelm's *Mittel-Europa* is going the same way. It was built upon the prestige of victorious conquest, and once Marshal Foch shattered that prestige, the ultimate issue was never in doubt. It is now merely a question of how long Germany can stave off the inevitable. And that in turn depends upon how successfully the Germans can effect on the western front the great retirement that recent Allied victories have made imperative. The situation at this writing is full of promise for the Allies, but the German army, though defeated, is still a very efficient organization that has proved itself quite as skilful and tenacious in retirement as in advance. The Hindenburg line has been breached and all but outflanked. Granting that Foch can maintain his present pressure, a German retreat to the Franco-Belgian frontier is inevitable, and with continued good weather the enemy even this fall might conceivably be forced away from the Belgian coast and back to the line of the Meuse and the Schelde. Now to conduct any such vast retirement of great armies under sustained and vigorous pressure is a very dangerous undertaking even for a command as skilful and resourceful as the German General Staff. There is always the possibility of complete collapse at some critical point that may turn the whole operation of retirement into rout and disaster. It is perhaps, unlikely in the present case, but it is by no means impossible. The swift advance of the Belgian and British armies beyond Ypres, combined with the British gains in the vicinity of Cambrai, has left Lille and Douai in a pocket which in view of the general situation should be absolutely untenable for the enemy. The British are already astride the River Lys and threatening Lille from the rear. The advance from Ypres similarly threatens the German hold on the entire Belgian coast.

It would seem as if the enemy must go back here, and quickly, to avoid disaster. Then we would see the entire Hindenburg line outflanked from the north, breached in the center and gravely threatened on its left flank by vigorous French offensives between the Vesle and the Aisne and in the Champagne, with added pressure from the American First Army operating between Verdun and the Forest of Argonne. Under

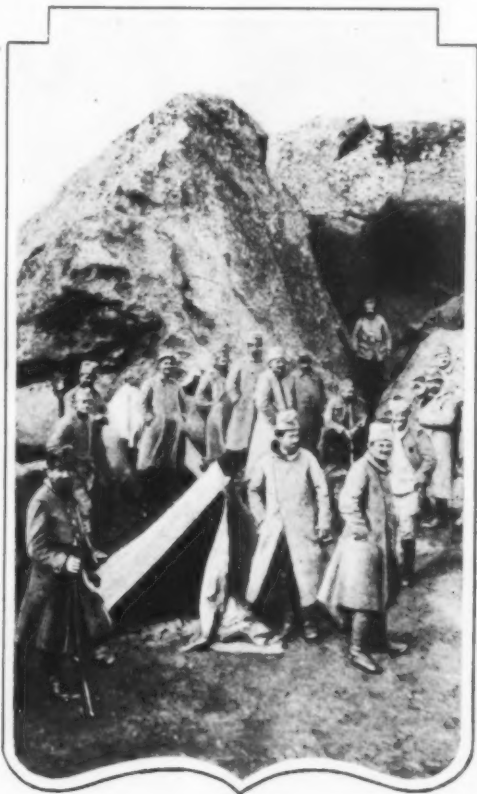
Allies have been conducting a sustained and vigorous offensive on a vast scale ever since the middle of July. There are limits to human endurance, and even with the continual arrival of American reinforcements Marshal Foch must to some extent conserve his resources for next year's campaign.

Prospects for Next Year

Assuming that there will be no complete collapse of German resistance on the western front this fall and that the enemy will be able to reestablish his defensive system either along the Franco-Belgian frontier or on the line of the Meuse and the Schelde—what then will be the Allies' prospects for next year. In the first place Germany will have too many worries on the western front to make any real effort to reestablish her position in the East. Turkey will almost certainly be out of the war, and there is also a good chance of Austria's surrender coming before next spring. Whether the German people, thus isolated, would continue the fight is a question, but even if they did the desperate nature of their situation could not help but seriously affect the morale of the German armies. In the spring Foch will have great new American armies, seasoned by veterans of this year's campaign and backed by almost inexhaustible reserves. All present signs indicate that these American armies will be used between Verdun and the Swiss border for a big final thrust toward the Rhine that, if successful, will force the enemy completely out of France and Belgium with minimum of destructive fighting in the occupied territories of our allies. This is not intended to suggest that there will be no further offensive effort by the Allied armies to the west and north of Verdun. Far from it—such pressure on a large scale is probably absolutely necessary for the rapid and complete success of any American drive through Alsace-Lorraine. But a big break through the German lines below Metz and Verdun would compromise every possible defensive system that the enemy can expect to hold to the west of the Rhine. More than that—a really rapid American advance into Alsace and Lorraine would make it exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, for the enemy to extricate his armies from Belgium and retire safely behind the Rhine.

It is safe to say, therefore, that however effectively the Germans conduct their imminent retreat, and however strongly they reestablish themselves on a new line in France and Belgium, they are going to be confronted with a situation next spring that will make their hold on any line west of the Rhine exceedingly precarious.

The hope expressed by many that the Huns can be driven beyond the Rhine before winter sets in seems extravagant. It would be almost a miracle if such a triumph should be achieved. Marshal Foch is a wonder-worker, but there is a limit to the possibilities of strategy and hard fighting. However, the brilliant generalissimo of the Allies and his able generals are sure to accomplish all that man can do under the conditions. It may always be taken for granted that the Marshal is continually devising new worries and new defeats for the enemy. The tide of victory will not be allowed to roll back.



The Serbian front. Headquarters of a divisional commander in the Balkans. The Serbian troops did splendid work in the swift advance which put defeated Bulgaria out of the war.

these circumstances the entire Hindenburg line would almost certainly collapse and the German retreat from northern France and western Belgium would be in full swing. In fact, at this writing it looks as if the retirement had already begun. The most interesting question is whether it has begun too late for the enemy to avoid great losses in men and materials. Much will, of course, depend upon the weather conditions of the next few weeks. We must remember, too, that the



Officers and applicants for commissions, training branch, of the Motor Transport Corps which will go far toward making the United States Field armies the most mobile fighting force on earth: Standing—Left to right: G. W. Hill, C. H. Page, T. W. Ayres, Lt. J. Gnaenzer, Lt. H. Dulin, Lt. J. R. Duff, Lt. W. A. Miller, Capt. J. A. Clark, Capt. J. F. Magee, Capt. L. T. Durant, Capt. J. J. Jackson, Capt. W. F. Dillingham, Lt. Col. Barrett Andrews, Capt. F. B. Ainger, Lt. D. B. Williams, Capt. G. P. Williamson, Capt. J. F. Meade,

Lt. P. H. Bradin, Lt. C. W. Coleman, Lt. S. P. Good, Lt. T. L. Salter, C. D. Paxson, A. Fefelle, J. E. Doye. Seated—Left to right: W. D. Myers, C. M. Fritz, A. F. Hopkins, E. Whitehill, F. D. Poe, E. Rich, M. S. Harrison, F. J. Splitstone, W. J. Cuppy, W. L. Peters, E. Browne, S. W. Long, L. Mead, J. M. Spalding, C. E. Behr, R. P. Sherer, H. W. Ford, B. W. Cotton, F. M. da Costa, Jr., E. B. Mower, W. R. Simons and L. L. Benedict. The new men are rapidly acquiring the knowledge and the skill needed for efficient service.

What *the* Boche Leaves Behind

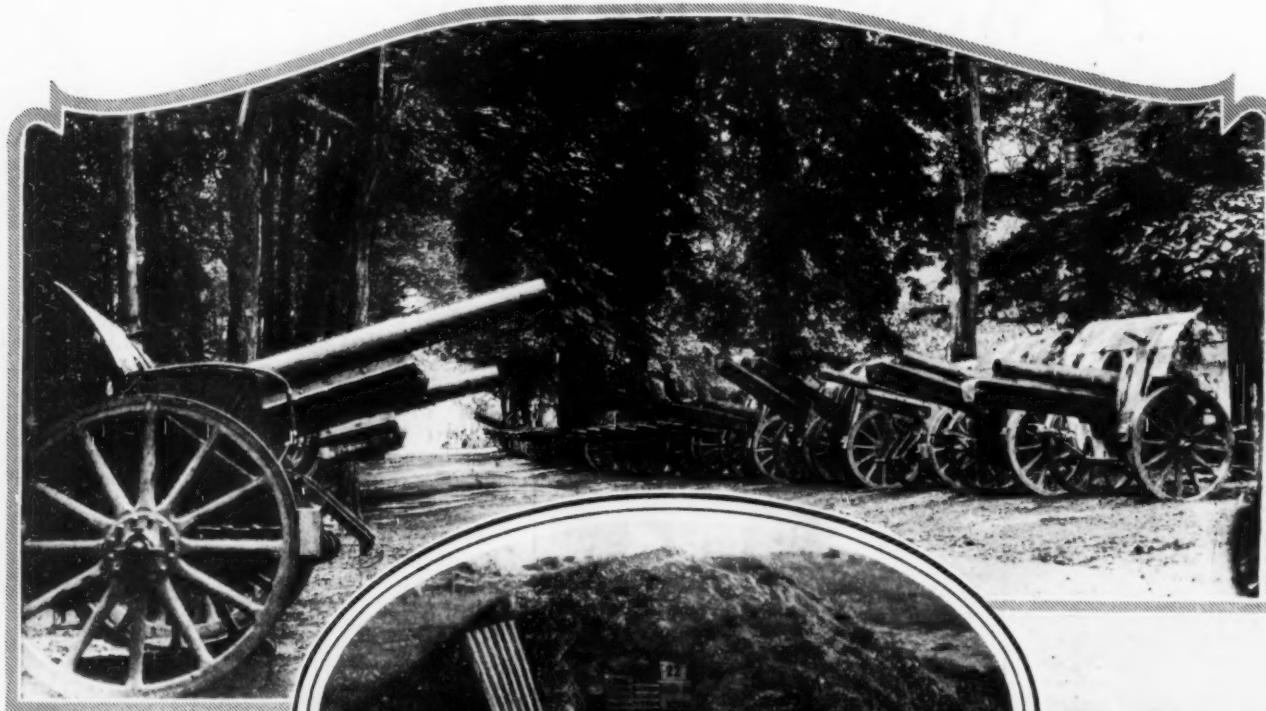
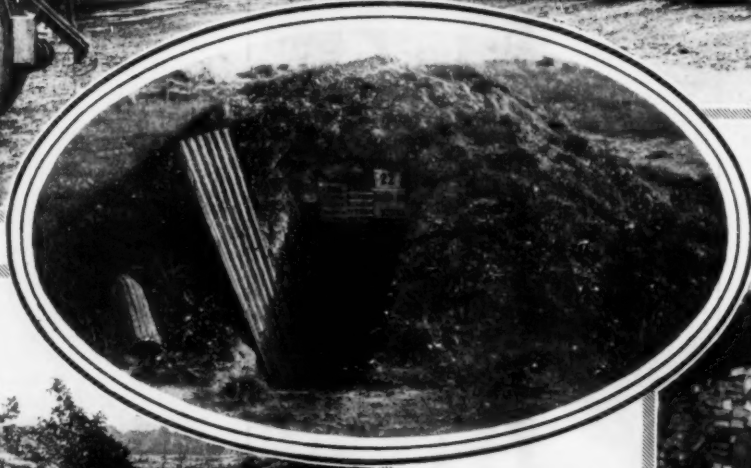


PHOTO © PRESS PICTORIAL SERVICE

The Huns plunder every place they occupy, but they sometimes make, unwillingly, a fair return. Here is "Cannon Alley," the pathway to the headquarters of a French commander on the west front ornamented with many captured German guns.



The Huns were so eager to sprint toward the Hindenburg line that they didn't take time to blow up this munition depot. It comes in very handy for the pursuing forces.



Choice books stolen from the libraries of Montdidier and billed for Berlin. But they never reached "The Land of Thieves." The German getaway was too rapid for carriage of literature.

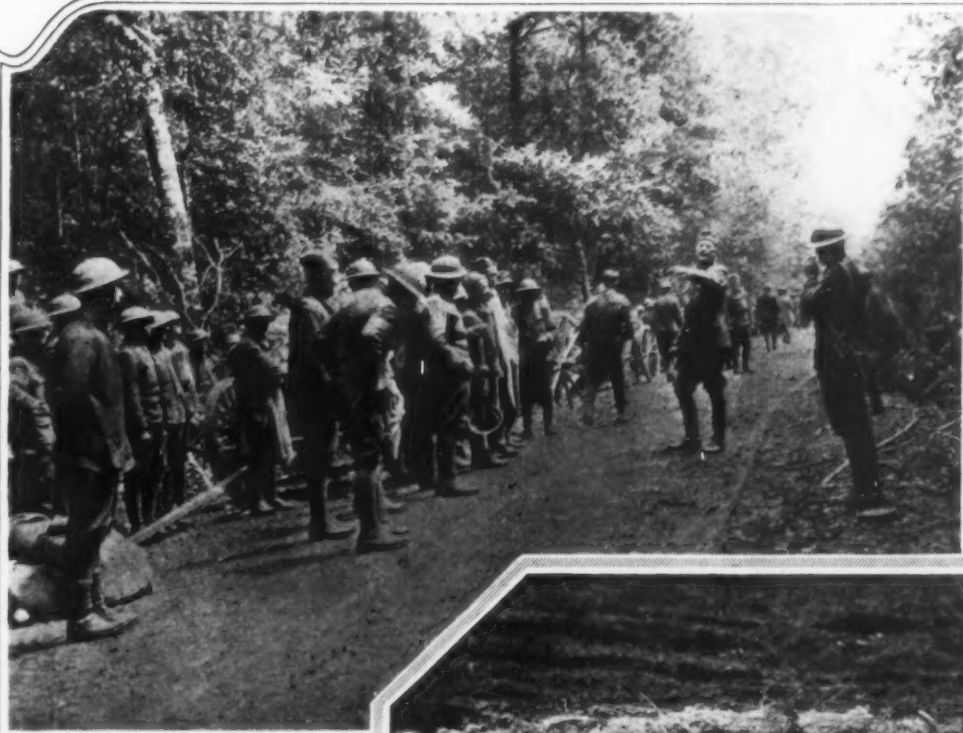
This collection of bathtubs for babes was joyously made by the fathers of petite Heipies in the Fatherland, who need them sorely. The inconsiderate Allies sent the collectors a-flying and the tubs remained for more service in France.



In spite of appearances, this is not a mere junk heap. It contains much serviceable war material, including hundreds of guns, which Kaiser Wilhelm's subjects—converted from fighters into track champions—reluctantly left as a present to their enemies. Such gifts have been many and large.

New England at the Frontier of Freedom

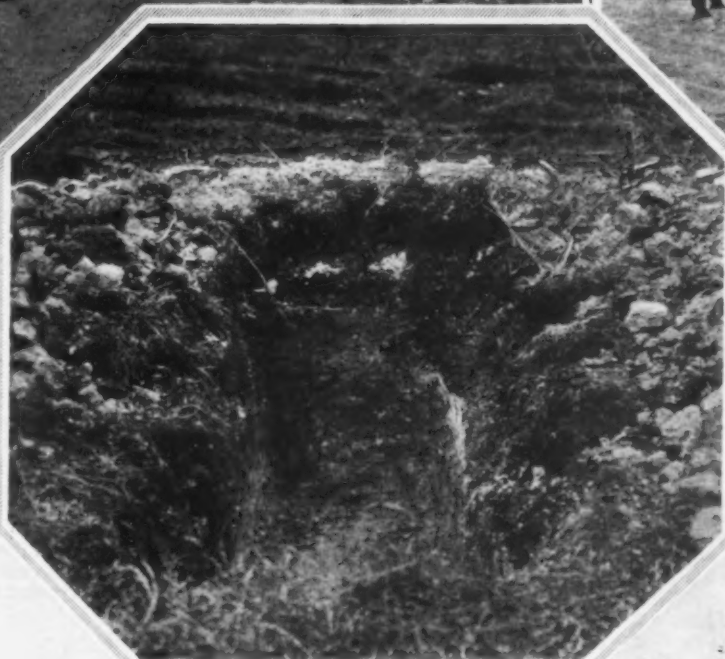
Photographs by LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND, LESLIE'S Staff Correspondent



Among the first United States troops to enter the front-line trenches were the men of the 26th Division, New England National Guard, under the command of Major General Clarence R. Edwards, as gallant a soldier as ever wore his country's uniform. Above are a few companions of the brave thousands New England has sent to the battle line. At the right is one of the "fox holes" which German machine gunners use.



A French lancer who had been fighting alongside the New England men on "der tag" which the cavalry had been awaiting for four years. He was very happy over the day's results even if he did have two machine gun bullet wounds. Note the splendid physical condition of the man and horse. In the weeks of fighting since the big counter attack on the west front the Allied cavalry has come into its own again.



A supply of water on the way to the front. The doctors had "passed" only one spring in this section and it took five hours to fill these cans from the thin trickle.



American officers examining a captured German gun on the Aisne front. These men commanded those New England troops in the July battles who drew from General Pershing and Allied generals words of unstinted praise in recognition of their heroic work.

Kultur in the Dock

By C. V. COMBE, No. 238, Little Black Devils, Canadian Army

NOTE—BUY BONDS OF THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN BECAUSE YOU REALIZE THAT:

"We fight not for victory as such, but for victory as a means to a democratic league of free nations banded together to enforce peace, justice, law and liberty in the world."

"Out of this great evil shall come a greater good, out of war shall come universal peace."

"First must come more of Armageddon until the Hun and the spirit of the Hun is vanquished utterly."

"Above the horrors of war there remains a singing bird, a mother's love, an infant's trust, a soldier's sacrifice."

"Who dies if freedom lives? Who lives if freedom dies?"

IN April, 1915, I, a member of the First Canadian Expeditionary Force, was fighting in the Second Battle of Ypres. We had scant ammunition in those days and only eleven pieces of light field artillery in the entire salient. The Hun, on the other hand, had one thousand cannon, the finest array of all, including the very heaviest calibers till then used in any battle. He turned his entire strength against our puny earthworks and the city and villages we were defending. Those days were thick with smoke and dust clouds from happy homes being wrecked and pulverized. Those nights were bright with the fires of burning Ypres and its constellation of villages.

Our lines of communication were cut. We were isolated from the outside world. Ever in our ears rang boom of artillery and burst of shell. It became increasingly difficult to get food and ammunition forward to us. Each night marked some new disaster in our rear. The Hun was becoming ambitious and was striving for a decision even while the blast furnaces and factory fires of civilization were being heated to dam back his insatiable appetite for aggrandizement.

For days our division "stood pat," grimly set to hold its ground. Our little field-pieces were as toothpicks opposed to two-edged swords. Our trenchworks, builded largely on the tops of bogs, were blown asunder. Our "wire" was torn up and cast in on top of us. We crouched and watched and waited, keeping our bayonets sharp, our rifles oiled and our periscopes glued to the front. What time we could spare from our duties we devoted to burying our dead and removing our wounded to places of safety—sad and sobering activities.

And then one fatal day the Hun releases for the first time in this war his poison gas against us. A lookout sees it in the early morning and cries:

"Look, the German trenches are on fire."

We look and sure enough a stream of greyish-green smoke is rising from the base of the Heine position. Some of us realize what it is. We see a monstrous grey cloud fifteen feet high take form. Slowly it floats over No Man's Land, engulfing everything in its embrace of death. We are without gasmasks, for these are the early days when, all-unsuspicious, we give the enemy credit for respecting "the laws of war." Soon it blots out from our view the tatters of our wire. It reaches our parapets. Slowly it mounts and inevitably it filters down to ground level among us. Its steely bands grip our throats and suffocate us. We choke and cry out in terror. Our lungs congeal. We gasp for breath. We stifle as under a great weight. Suddenly my own heart breaks from all restraint. It pounds like a run-away train. The tension relaxes though my ears and my temples throb. But a minute has passed, though it is an eternity in experience. I realize where I am and hear a captain, the trench officer, cry sharply:

"Boys, the Germans are behind this gas. Give 'em hell with rapid fire, low." He himself leads the way yet deeper into the death-mist and commences to fire a rifle into No Man's Land. Under the shaming inspiration of his white courage every man still alive and physically able follows him to the parapet. Within fifteen minutes the cloud has floated beyond us. Behind it we see German infantry, rifles slung over shoulders, pipes in mouth, advancing as unconcerned as laborers returning from lunch. We train our fire on them. A trifle aggrieved at the unexpected opposition, the surprised Huns pause for a moment. Our fire plays on them steadily. Then they drop and begin to crawl back through the dead and broken straw of the ungarnered crops. My own machine gun barks out angrily. We huzza and huzza again and continue to shoot into the long grain. We have saved our position and made good our proud boast that "we have never lost a trench."

But at what appalling cost. Three thousand Canadians this morning have looked their last upon the sun. They are dead without a wound, mute, eloquent witnesses against "kultur" in all its hideousness. We look fondly, tearfully, for a moment on our noble dead. Then



C. V. Combe, of the "Little Black Devils"

our heads fly into the air and in a blazing riot of anger we vow vengeance on this hideous thing which has this day revealed its true inwardness to the world.

Meantime the Hun cannot take a check to his plans as a good sportsman. Again he trains his heavies on our positions and on the approaching reinforcements, seemingly harvest of the dragon's teeth since it had surely been impossible that anything could survive in the entire horse-shoe. And so the third stage of the great battle develops. Continually the boche artillery pounds our positions. In vain he hurls his infantry forward. But the units on each side of us have been forced to withdraw. We are "in the air" with our two flanks open. We faint not nor falter in our determination. Our officers prove the right men for a crisis.

Soon my own battalion is taken out and relieved by a "green" Imperial unit. Our machine guns and crews, my own among them, are left "in support." We know that we are "bear-meat," which means that strategy demands that we, abandoned, hold the enemy off until the last moment with "no retirement and no surrender" as our motto, while our men prepare a new line of defense behind us. It's not a cheerful outlook, but it is a soldier's duty on occasion and "good strategy."

Within twenty hours our ammunition, our water, our food were practically gone. The situation was desperate. Our officers decided to concentrate the defense from a hill on our extreme right. My duty was to hold the enemy down while the flanking retirement was being made. I started my machine gun. The movement



The man who leads the men who fight and die for freedom. Bust of General Pershing, by J. Jusko, a young American sculptor of Hungarian birth, whose work has won wide recognition.

began. Then an enemy sniper, who had been trying for me all day, succeeded in lodging a bullet in the feed of my machine gun, rendering it useless. I called to the captain, a Durham Light Infantry man, and together we got six volunteers to line the parapet with me while the transfer was being effected. By this time Fritz had seen something was doing and he opened up with a tuneful machine gun on our route. The evacuation was completed. I was the last to leave the trench, except for the captain who had that honor by right of rank.

It is a funny thing, but a soldier in action always thinks it's the other fellow who is going to get bowled over. Men were dropping all around me wounded or killed or because the fire was too hot to proceed. I ran along exultant and tremendously excited.

"They can't hit me, the . . . (sons of guns, I was going to say)." But at that moment a bullet hit me in the head and dropped me.

Within a short time Germans were swarming around me and I was a prisoner. Before long German officers had gathered up all wounded and unwounded prisoners able to walk and made of them a screen to protect their final assault against our position on the hill. Even that was not so bad as using civilians as the Hun often does. The situation there was very bad when the Germans emerged with their prisoner-screen in front of their fixed bayonets. Six runners had been sent back and were presumably killed. No supplies were in sight. The Canadian officer in charge decided that it was useless to kill his own men in an effort to stop the Germans in his then desperate plight. He therefore surrendered.

In the meantime German "moppers-up" were working down our trench toward me. All our wounded who could not walk back were killed on the spot. Dugouts full of wounded were blown up by hand grenades. Those in the open were bayoneted or shot in cold blood. And all this was done, as I afterwards learned, because the German Red Cross ambulances would be busy for three days taking their own non-walking cases back. Humane kultur would not leave us to suffer and die of exposure and so it was killing us. The Red Cross is neutral. It has the protection of both sides in battle, or it did have till the Hun abused its immunities, and it is expressly stated that it must care for all wounded, friendly and enemy, as it comes upon them. Two of my comrades from the hill, freshly made prisoners, found me and carried me back when the murdering "moppers-up" were within only fifty feet of me. Again I had been on thin ice in my dealings with "kultur."

I was taken to Passchendaele, to an old ruined church. There I soon appeared before a German doctor. I had a big bandage round my head and from it blood was dripping freely. I had been gassed and was soaked in blood down to my waist—an altogether pitiable object. Too weak to sit up I was held in a chair by two orderlies. The doctor looked at me.

"Englander," he hissed.

"No, sir," I answered, not realizing he spoke in hate, "Canadian."

"Englander," he repeated savagely and spat behind him as he spoke, "all Englanders, all swine." And he made a motion of shooting me in the chest.

"Yes, Englander," I repeated, realizing that he hated us lock, stock and barrel.

"Take him out, the English pig, I'll not touch him." And they took me out and back into the body of the church, where I lay without attention for thirty hours—a touch of kultur once again.

Then I was taken to Roulers to a Belgian convent-hospital where a German doctor, who afterwards justified the sinking of the *Lusitania*, undoubtedly saved my life by removing bone fragments from my brain, fragments which were causing almost incessant "cerebral vomiting."

There I fell in with gentle Belgian Sisters and some faithful civilians who remained with them. I heard incredible tales of German barbarities during the reign of terror the previous October.

Sixty-nine civilians, selected by a German spy in their midst in peace time, had been shot in cold blood. The spy had since been made military commander of the town.

In a nearby village some ill-advised Belgian women had fired on German soldiers passing through. A drunken German major had ordered the three women found in the house to be taken to the market place, stripped and turned over to the will of equally drunken soldiers. He said grimly that he would make women the world over fear to shed the blood of sacred German super-men. Afterwards the village was given over to loot, fire and the sword. That again was kultur.

Continued on page 525

New Pathways in the Alps

Photograph by JAMES H. HARE, LESLIE'S Staff War Photographer



When the tourist once more returns to the Alps, Europe's most wonderful mountains will have new fascinations. Roads have been built and caves shaped where the foot of man had never trod before the military engineers of Italy and Austria saw strategic points

that must be reached by overcoming nature's obstacles. Perhaps a hundred years from now, an inquisitive mountain climber will discover most interesting war relics along this neglected and forgotten footpath over which Italy's fighting men now pass daily.

Soldiers of Japan Fight in Siberia



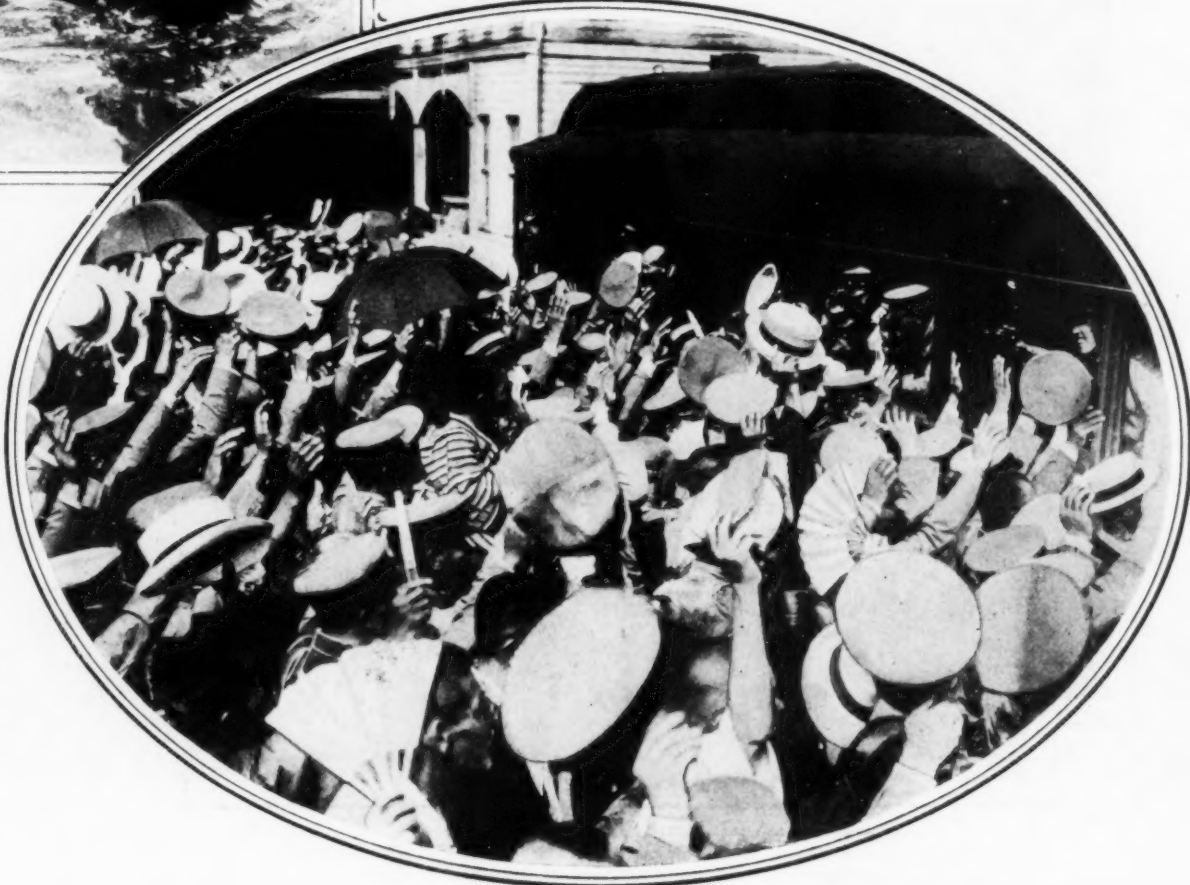
COPYRIGHTED PHOTOGRAPHS FROM ADACHI

Very effective work in fighting Bolsheviki and Huns in Siberia has been done by the Japanese contingent of the Allies. The mounted Imperial Guard has gone far through difficult country. Here the cavalry is shown practicing bareback riding in rigid training for the work it is now doing.



No Japanese soldier is afraid of spoiling his uniform. This officer, swimming a stream on horseback, appears entirely in his element. The Japanese officers and soldiers are highly efficient, and in the Russian war of 1904 they won a reputation for endurance and health that opened the eyes of the world.

Bidding Godspeed to the Mikado's fighting men. Enthusiastic crowd in a city of Japan cheering a train-load of soldiers bound for a port whence they sailed for Vladivostok. Their motto is the same as that of the Americans: "We kill or are killed." Smiles are seen everywhere in Japan, but none weeps.



Some Reasons *for* Beating Germany Now



Watching out for the Hun. The signal corps at work with a very serious sense of duty.



Advancing in a gas-filled sector, the undaunted patrols, wearing masks, fire their rifles repeatedly at their enemies in the trenches.



Valuable information gleaned through the field-glass is sent to headquarters by wireless.



Heavy artillery in action, bombarding the foe's distant trenches. The detonations are trying to the ear-drums of valiant, unseasoned forces.



With resistless energy and dash the well-trained troops go over the top and surprise the foe in the front-line trenches. It is a famous victory.



The patrol discovers a wounded comrade out in No-Man's-Land and gives him first aid.



An impressive ceremony. The "bravest of the brave" decorated with a medal of honor in front of the entire army by the general.



To make the ceremony complete, the general kisses the hero, who displays fortitude.

The Doughnut Enters the Hall of Fame

By PRIVATE JOHN ALLEN



The doughnut, owing to old New England popularity, is well worthy to occupy a place under this New England sergeant's fighting heart, and within that receptacle which Napoleon and a few other great leaders credited with winning great victories in war.

Interior of a Salvation Army hut in France. Doughnuts and coffee are only a few of the good things the S. A. feeds to hungry soldiers. The wounded are served cold lemonade and orangeade, and cheered up in every possible way. Often the seriously wounded lying on stretchers, are fed cooling drinks through tubes. The S. A. workers are familiar figures along the front and no amount of hardship destroys their cheerfulness or lessens their spirit of sacrifice.

This healthy doughboy is helping the doughnut along with a cup of hot coffee. Thanks to the Salvation Army he and a few thousand others have "a bracer" close up behind the battle-front whenever they get a chance to get back between wallops at the retiring Hun.

THE humble doughnut, alias the cruller, alias the fried cake, alias the "sinker," finally has won a niche among the illustrious in the Hall of Fame.

The exact date of the birth of the doughnut is shrouded in mystery, but it surely goes a long way back. Because of the hitherto modest sphere it occupied, historians have given it but scant attention, but now that it has gained a rank among the really famous, its ancestry is sure to be the subject of inquiry and it may be ascertained that the progenitors of the modern "sinker" date back to the building of the pyramids or thereabout.

As long ago as the oldest ancestors among us could remember this more or less digestible bit of fried dough has occupied a distinct place among American foods, but, though it has survived many more pretentious offerings of the culinary art, it remained for the great war to give it opportunity to achieve the post of distinction it now holds.

And it gained this fond position only through the untiring efforts of the lassies of the Salvation Army to place it upon a pedestal, that all might gaze and render deserved homage. Incidentally the doughnut has been the means of inducting the "S. A." lassies into the good graces of the American fighting forces by the shortest possible route.

But to get back to the time when conditions made it possible for the doughnut to come from partial obscurity and take its place directly in the limelight. Just as soon as this country declared war against the Huns the Salvation Army in the United States determined to play an important part in looking after our boys in the war zones, and arrangements quickly were made to send considerable forces of men and women to Europe to open canteens and minister to our men at arms in every way possible. Even in those early days the program of helpful endeavor was made to embrace the cooking of innumerable doughnuts and their distribution among our fighting boys; and later the "kind of pie which Mother used to make" was added to the menu.

With this plan in view it was obvious that all Salvation Army lassies sent abroad must be able to cook, and a qualification necessary to remain near the front was that the young woman must be able to turn out a certain number of doughnuts and pies a day. Three lassies—they work in shifts of three, one mixing, one cutting and one baking—must be able to turn out about two hundred and fifty appetizing pies or about 2,500 doughnuts a day.

When the first detachments of lassies arrived near the firing lines and began to turn out doughnuts by the thousand, the French soldiers stood about watching in amazement. The dexterity of the cooks they characterized as juggling and "le jongleur," was heard on every side. The American soldiers think it is the greatest fun to assist in cooking the doughnuts and they carry wood and water, and help mix the dough.

As quick as the doughnuts leave the boiling lard and the pies come out of the oven they are handed over to the boys in khaki, who always are waiting in lines at times three



Alice and Violet McAllister, of Portland, Me., Salvation Army veteran officers who have been under almost constant shell fire in France since September, 1917, when they began the work.

blocks long. A quarter of a pie is a cut. Rates are cheap. The lassies sell three big, fat doughnuts for about nine cents and the portions of pie also are within reach of the soldier's purse. At night the food is given away, for no money changes hands between sunset and sunrise.

In the daytime the soldiers go to the Salvation Army huts or kitchens, but at night, when long trains of munition wagons and guns and supplies go winding along the dark roads, the lassies, with doughnuts and pies, go out to the men with their precious loads of "goodies." They also take with them large caldrons of steaming coffee and feed the tired men.

With the first contingent of Salvation Army workers sent from the United States to France were the Misses Irene and Gladys McIntyre, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., daughters of Colonel William A. McIntyre, in charge of the "S. A." forces in the Eastern division. Both are college women, but when this country determined to take part in the great struggle, they put aside everything else to do war work and were among the first to volunteer to go abroad. Their co-workers were Lieutenants Myrtle Turkington and Stella Young, of the Salvation Army, and these manned and operated one of the first "S. A." huts established and were the pioneers in making doughnuts and pies for our men.

A few abstracts from the letters of Miss Irene to her parents give, more clearly than anything else, an insight into the actual war work of the Salvation Army lassies, and the dangers they face. The following paragraphs are from the letters:

"We had a comparatively easy day to-day, because we had such a heavy baking day yesterday and have planned another for tomorrow. Fred brought a truckload of supplies, but as we were unpacking the cases and arranging things in the storeroom some Boche shells dropped very near and we went into the dugouts. Things quieted a little later so we returned home to discover our room in an awful state. A shell had burst just outside my window, cutting down the apple tree and depositing parts of it, together with mud, shrapnel and window glass, in my bed. Then parts of the ceiling had fallen on all that. We cleaned up as best we could and prepared to retire, when another volley was let loose, bursting in the garden about the general's house. The concussion gave me a headache. Myrtle Turkington put on her helmet and got under the table. Gladys dressed as fast as she could and I squeezed into a corner, for I had been standing right in front of the shattered window.

"Lieutenant Gray and the sergeant-major came over to take us down to the general's dugout, and at the next quiet interval we left. The boys moved out of their room and slept on the office floor, so we could have their bunks. My bed was of slats, with no mattress; so I was rather uncomfortable, but tried to sleep fully dressed. The shelling continued at intervals of exactly one hour until after seven in the morning.

"*** The general's staff waited up for us last night, but we slept in our own quarters in spite of the shelling. However, we are estab-

Continued on page 519



Entrance to a S. A. dugout on the American front in France

The Roll of Honor



Sergeant William A. Hamilton of Selmer, Tenn., a veteran killed in the trenches in France June 21.



Private Walter Stelmazek of South Chicago, Field Artillery, died of wounds received in battle.



Sergeant Kenneth K. Burns of Rodeo, New Mex., aged 17, killed in action in France on July 16.



Private Russ R. Richardson, a San Francisco boy, slain in action during the Allied advance.



Sergeant Arthur G. Sullivan of Eureka, Utah, who lost his life in action, doing his bit to the end.



Corporal Richard B. Hughes, Bowling Green, Ky., U.S. Cavalry, died of pneumonia in France.



Sergeant Pierce Butler Atwood of Louisville, Ky., aged 19, killed on the western front.



Sergeant Edmond J. Walton of Boston, Mass., 47th Infantry, killed fighting at the front.



Corporal John W. Mofield of Hondo, Tex., a brave Marine, who died in France in battle.



Sergeant Carroll H. Black of Lancaster, Ohio, Company L, 166th Infantry, who died of wounds.



Marine Corporal William Irvin, aged 22, of Oakland, Cal., died of wounds received during a drive.



Corporal Ernest A. Neil, aged 17, of San Antonio, Tex., killed fighting in the Marine contingent.



Bugler Leon F. Burgess of Holyoke, Mass., cited for exceptional bravery, killed in action.



Attilio J. Mignacio of San Francisco, a Marine commended for bravery, killed in battle.



Sergeant Walter E. Scroggins of Eldorado, Ill., who lost his life in France fighting the Huns.



Sergeant John Scarank of Hoboken, N.J., died for his country on a western front battlefield.



Sergeant George E. Klein of Brooklyn, N. Y., who lately made the supreme sacrifice in France.



Sergeant John Nowak of Milwaukee, Wis., 127th Infantry, killed in action in France Aug. 4.



Lewis Croteau of Holyoke, Mass., 104th Infantry, killed in a drive against the Huns.



Martin P. Kennedy of Holyoke, Mass., U. S. Infantry, who lost his life in a fight in France.



Corporal William J. Flaherty of St. Louis, Mo., Marine Corps, killed in action on June 6.



Harold Martin of Holyoke, Mass., killed in action when the 104th Infantry won renown.



Corporal Henry O. Diller of Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. Field Artillery, killed in action June 25.



Sergeant Douglas Urquhart of Holyoke, Mass., 104th Infantry, who died of battle wounds.



Corporal LeRoy W. Gardner of Worcester, Mass., 104th Infantry, killed in an engagement.



Private Frank Alves of Oxnard, Cal., killed in action in France while operating a machine gun.



Corporal Obed Folgero of Slater, Iowa, an expert marksman, killed in France by a shell.



Sergeant M. Lusher Fudell of Kansas City, Mo., who met his fate in a recent battle in France.



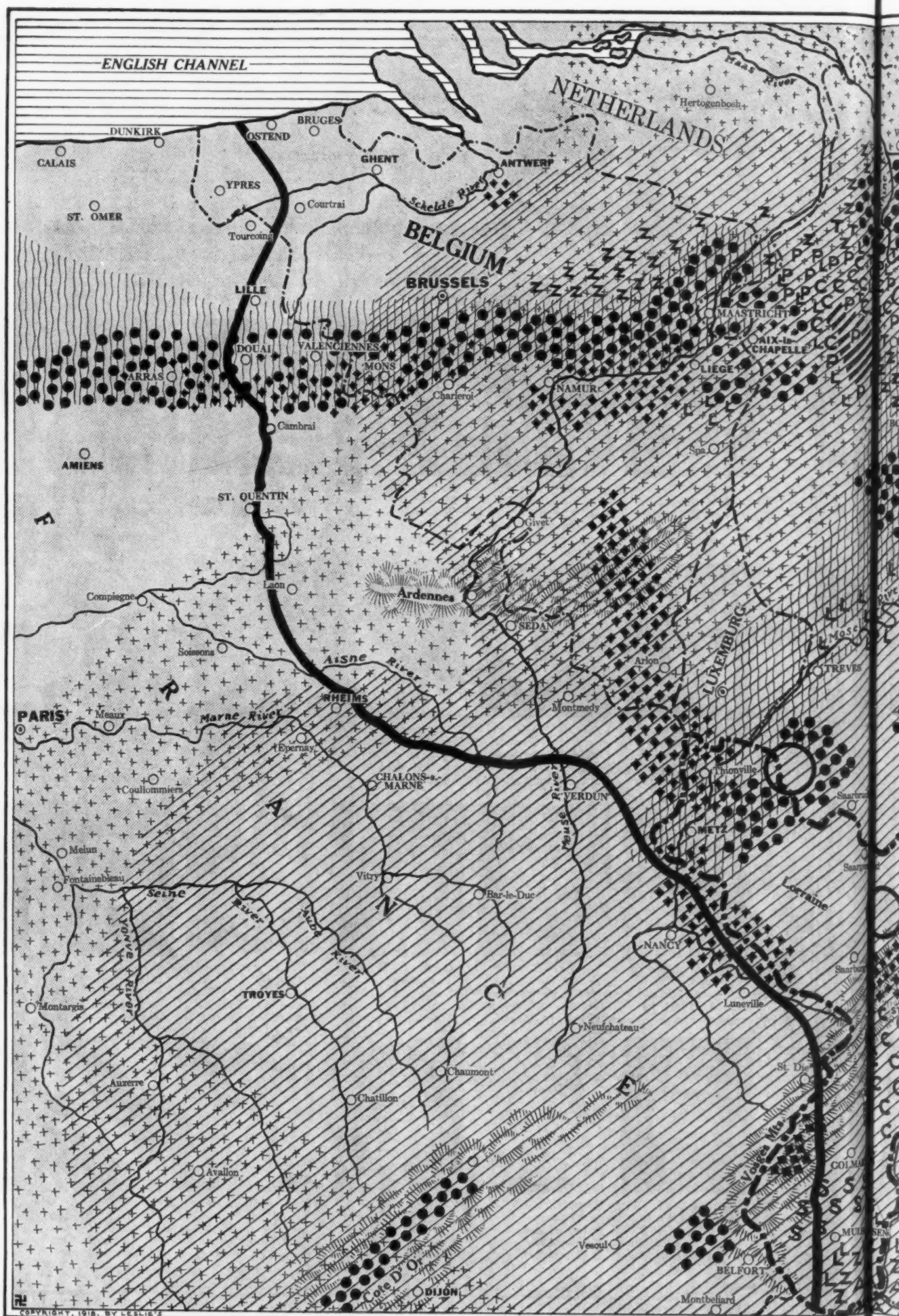
Corporal W. O. Gorner of Harrisburg, Pa., Co. A., 4th Infantry, killed in action in France.



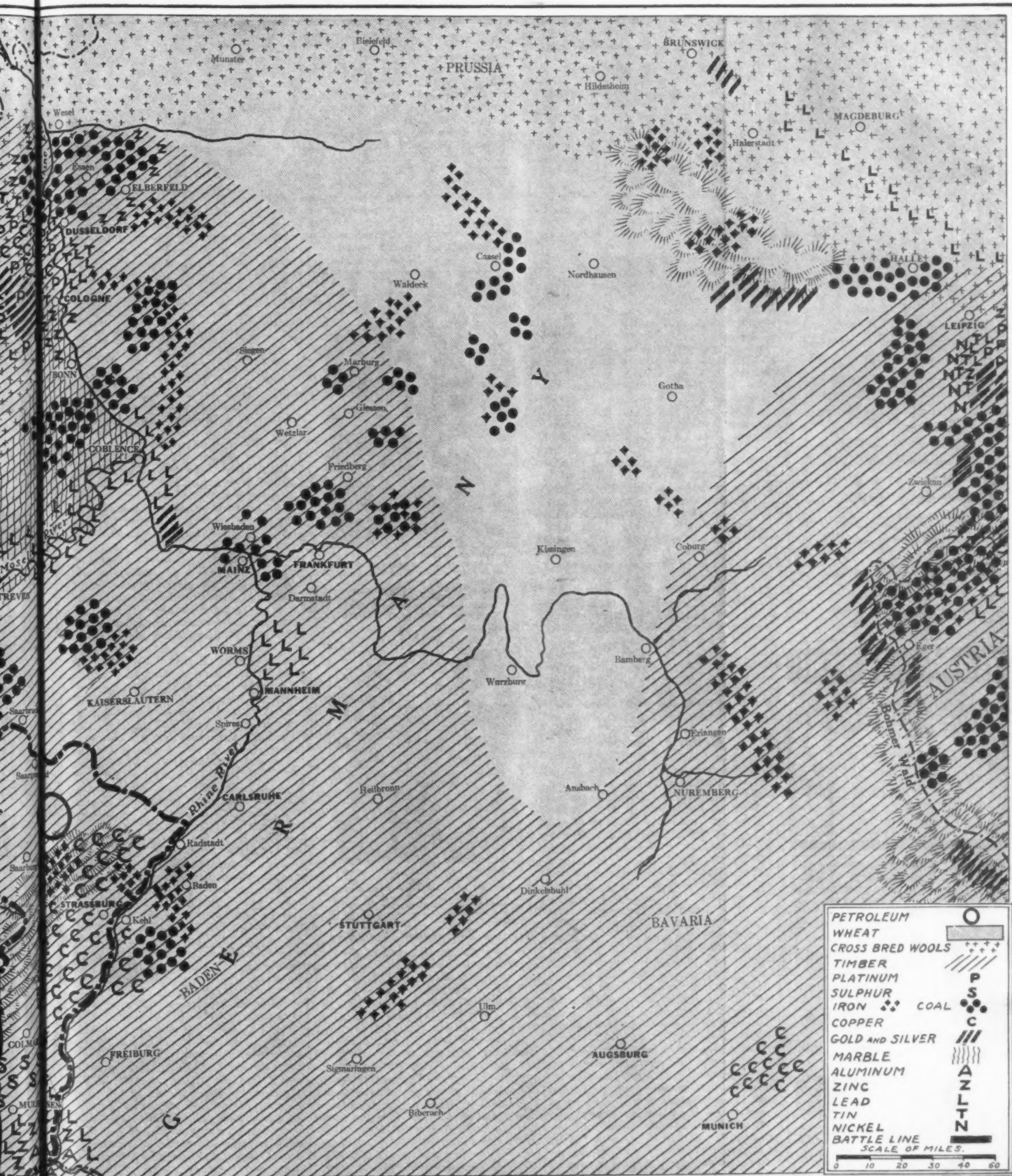
Guy R. Bosworth of Milburn, first New Jersey boy to give his life for his country in this war.

Nature's Rich Gifts to the Land

The accompanying map shows the distribution, in the war zone, of the natural resources of four of the countries at war. The coal fields of France have an area of 2100 square miles and are the most valuable of the nation's mineral resources. The coal production in 1912 (latest figures available) was 41,308,000 tons. The chief coal region is about Lens, evacuated lately by the Germans after years of armed possession, restoring to France a sorely needed source of fuel. Next to coal, iron is France's great mineral product. The amount mined in 1912 was 19,160,000 tons, and of this 15,054,000 tons was produced in Meurthe-et-Moselle, a district now in the hands of the Germans, and toward which the American army under Pershing has been pushing. Other minerals found in France are salt, gold, lead, silver and antimony, and there are valuable slate, building-stone and marble quarries. France is also distinctly an agricultural country. In 1912 she ranked in Europe next to Russia as a producer of wheat, her production being over 10,000,000 tons. In that year over 5,000,000 tons of oats and nearly 1,600,000,000 gallons of wine were produced, besides large quantities of other crops. Germany before the war was the third largest coal and the second largest iron-producing country in the world. Her yield of coal and lignite in 1913 was 278,672,000 tons and of iron ore 23,800,000 tons. Three-fourths of the iron was dug out in Alsace-Lorraine. Germany's copper production in 1912 was 974,285 tons, but nine-tenths of the metal she used was imported from the United States. Germany is rich also in zinc, lead, nickel and silver ores and produces some gold. Salt and potash are among her important products, and a little petroleum, sulphur and manganese are found. Rye is the principal cereal product, the yield in 1913 having been 12,222,134 tons. The potato yield exceeded 54,000,000 tons. Germany also has been an extensive producer of wine. Her forest area is 34,500,000 acres. Austria-Hungary's coal and lignite production in 1909 was about 40,000,000 and of iron ore about 2,500,000 tons. Other underground resources are silver, mercury, copper, zinc, graphite, gold, salt and petroleum. Her agricultural products include all staple crops. Live-stock breeding, wool-raising and forestry are some of her important industries. Belgium's coal mines were one of the chief sources of her former prosperity. Production of coal in 1911 was 23,093,540 tons. The coal supply enabled establishment of large manufacturing industries.



Lands Which *the* Hun Is Losing



Watching the Nation's Business

By THOMAS F. LOGAN

LESLIE'S WEEKLY Bureau, Washington, D. C.



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Uncle Sam's Generous Foreign Loans

THE largest asset of the United States Treasury is what our associates in the war owe us. Credits for more than \$7,098,000,000 have been established, exceeding by 100 per cent. all the gold and silver and other valuables held in the Treasury. We have not stinted in advancing them money to spend in the war against Germany, but have been limited only by their necessities. It was generous, but it was also prudent, for it was one of the ways of making our national strength register against the enemy. The vital fact was that the money must be furnished as it was needed. That fact remains unchanged, and the time has not been reached when the country is ready to listen to faultfinding with the way the money was turned over to our fighting comrades. If it had been necessary we would have given it readily.

The original war finance bill specified that the sums set aside for the use of the Allies should be used in purchasing their bonds. It soon became apparent, however, that this procedure involved dangerous delay in opening our resources to their armies. An amendment was put through by Secretary McAdoo authorizing short-time loans, and practically all of the obligations from the Allies are in the form of demand notes, bearing interest at the Liberty Bond rates. Interest is being paid on them at the rate of \$10,000,000 monthly and in a year it will be \$40,000,000 monthly. The diplomatic notes are accepted by the Treasury Department on assurance from the State Department as to the authority of the representatives of the borrowing governments to execute the obligations. Representative Sloan of Nebraska, who recently criticized the manner in which these loans had been made really has but little cause for worry. Victory will make these obligations the greatest asset of our Treasury. Whether they stand as bonds or "diplomatic obligations," they will be soundly underwritten by triumph in the field. Our foreign loans are one division of what is popularly called the "cost of the war" that will take care of its own refunding.

Saving \$18,000,000

Vindicators of the Railroad Administration find their best substantiation in the record made by the Eastern Region, which is in charge of A. H. Smith, former president of the New York Central. Mr. Smith knows the job of trainman as well as he does that of road president, for he has held both jobs. In combining all the roads of the East into one system, he applied a practical experience that has proved a big asset to the Government. It is estimated that the pooling of transportation facilities in this region alone will effect an annual saving of more than \$18,000,000. That is possibly a conservative estimate, but it certainly does not represent the value of the improvements made in expediting the movement of troops and supplies. It would be foolhardy to attempt an estimate of the war value of these changes. Typical of the improvements he has worked out are the following, cited by Mr. Smith in a recent report to Director General McAdoo:

The prompt and preferred movement of government and Allied assignments through closer cooperation with the Federal governmental departments, and representatives of the Allied governments.

Assembling into solid trains and forwarding to seaboard the large quantities of meat, provisions and supplies for our allies and our army in Europe, routing of same by the roads best fitted to handle

such traffic, and concentration on the destination roads best equipped to make the delivery, in many instances direct from the pier to the steamer.

Mr. Smith's record is more illuminating in some respects than the recent report of the Director General, because it applied to one segment of the government operation problem. The overwhelming majority of our people are not yet ready to accept any conclusion in favor of permanent government operation. That issue remains to be resolved in calmer times. This does not preclude appreciation of the work being done by the roads now that restraints of competition and lack of Federal support have been removed.



A nation is known by its art. The two drawings on this page are from the German weekly *Simplicissimus* and may be taken as a faithful interpretation of the German's impression of his soldiers and officers. The "cannon fodder" above give only the idea of slow, heavy, brutal strength.



Here are the supercilious, selfish and arrogant types that carry out the orders of the German General Staff. If the Red Cross surgeons are like the one at the left why look for decency in other Hunns?

Taxes That Limit Production

No war tax should weaken the war strength of the nation. That is a truism that needs only to be heard to be accepted. It should constantly be borne in mind by the framers of our tax law. That this has not been true in regard to all of our war levies is due to a multiplicity of reasons, some of them political and others originating in the confusing complexity that surrounds all efforts to deal with incomes. The most illuminating case of the disregard of this sound fundamental of taxation is found in the application of income and excess profits taxes to the oil industry. The Ways and Means Committee was guilty of a most harmful confusion of invested capital with the income of the oil concerns. It completely ignored the fact that oil wells drilled at great cost

are frequently exhausted at the end of two or three years. Representative Huddleston gave this illustration of the possible working of the tax proposed by the Ways and Means Committee: An oil well is drilled at a cost of \$50,000. During the first year it produces \$25,000 in oil. During the second year it produces \$5,000, and the next year becomes dry. The producer or investor is allowed to deduct from his gross earnings only \$4,166.67, leaving a taxable earning of \$20,833.33 for the first year. The so-called earning is really a part of his capital returned to him and the actual earnings can not begin until he has gotten his capital back. Until that period has been reached, the tax is really laid upon his capital, not upon his income. Men familiar with the oil industry declare that adoption of the new tax law without clarification of the income tax provision in this respect will sound the death knell to prospecting and investment in new sources of oil supply—a bad thing to happen in war time.

What One Woman Has Done

If a committee were appointed to designate the American woman who had most distinguished herself in war work, it would consider its task difficult. It is not unlikely that, after investigation, the achievements of Mrs. Ralph Easley, formerly Miss Gertrude Becks, would be regarded as the most remarkable. Mrs. Easley's field has been welfare work. She began it several years ago when she established the system that has succeeded so strikingly in the International Harvester Company. Then she became executive secretary of the Welfare Committee of the National Civic Federation. Louis A. Coolidge, treasurer of the United Shoe Machinery Company, whose welfare work is regarded as a model for large corporations, was chairman, and such men as Cyrus McCormick were members of the committee; but the largest burden fell upon Mrs. Easley. When the war began, Mr. Gompers, recognizing her as the virtual leader of the welfare movement in America, made her executive secretary of the Labor Committee of the Council of National Defense. There her long and careful specialization was effectuated in big achievements. She was given charge of practically all of the welfare activities of the Council of National Defense. She originated plans for the dilution of labor and the training of men and women who had not previously worked at war tasks.

Her vision was the first to perceive that the large labor turnover was due in great measure to inadequate housing at munition and shipbuilding plants. She journeyed from department to department trying to get government officials to appreciate this problem and to secure appropriations to meet it. Finally, as a result of her efforts, Congress appropriated \$50,000,000 for housing shipworkers, and \$50,000,000 more to be spent by the Department of Labor in housing other war workers. The men she early selected to study the problem are the men who have been chosen by the Government to organize the work. It was largely due to Mrs. Easley that the introduction of women into war work was accomplished under the standard of equal pay for equal work. In Germany, we are told, a sex war threatens today because the women workers are not given the same pay for the same work. She has developed undaunted spirit and great executive ability without sacrificing the graces of femininity. Several important Congressional enactments and executive policies are monuments to her energy and vision.

Absolutely Freeze Proof



Testimonials

We used your Freeze-Proof for the last two winters in all of our cars, meaning seven passenger cars and one truck. We found same to be a very good anti-freeze solution, and also a very inexpensive, effective substitute for alcohol. We can recommend it very highly for the purpose it is intended for.—F. M. OPITZ, Pres. Perfection Radiator Co., Racine, Wis.

We used several cases of your Freeze-Proof last winter and the very best of results were obtained from its use. It was satisfactory enough that we are stocking it again this coming season.—CITY GARAGE OF TYLER, Tyler, Texas.

We have used your Freeze-Proof for the past year and it gave entire satisfaction, and placed our order for the coming season.—MADISON MOTOR CO., Madison, Maine.

I put your Freeze-Proof in my radiator and have had satisfactory results. I had it in the radiator while the thermometer registered 22 below zero. No injury was done. I shall be your patron henceforth.—REV. F. ADI X, Rush Center, Kans.

Wish to say that the Freeze-Proof is satisfactory in every respect. We have recently had temperature of 20 below zero and it did not freeze in my car at that time.—W. J. DYSAKT, Woods-Exerts Store Co., Springfield, Mo.

Our confidence in Freeze-Proof is such that we have just placed an order for an additional carload for the coming season, and quite naturally we could not have the nerve to handle this quantity if we did not have most profound confidence in the product.—THE SALT LAKE HDWE. CO., Salt Lake City, Utah.

In regard to your Freeze-Proof, beg to say that when it has been used according to directions I have had the very best success. When the proper amount is used even in the most severe weather I have not had a single complaint of cars freezing.—W. S. DOUGHTY GARAGE, Parker, S. D.

I am glad to say that among the many things I have tried I found your Freeze-Proof solution the only one that did the work. The temperature here is now 10 below zero, and my radiator did not freeze. I advised all my friends to buy your Freeze-Proof and avoid trouble in cranking their automobiles.—ALFRED HILL, Danville, Ill.

Have used your Freeze-Proof and find it all that you advise it. Will probably always use it unless I find something better, which I doubt I ever will.—H. H. PECK, New Milford, Conn.

I have used Johnson's Freeze-Proof during the winter 1917-1918 and can recommend it to all car owners. It was tested in my car to 20 below zero. For that reason I dare to recommend it.—KEV. H. NIELSEN, Poyssippi, Wis.

Johnson's Freeze-Proof has done good work for me this winter. My car has been out all night several times in a howling gale at from 10 to 16 below zero and my radiator did not freeze.—DR. MALCOLM DEAN MILLER, Akron, Ohio.

I have used Johnson's Freeze-Proof in my Ford car all of this unusual cold winter with complete satisfactory results.—DR. WM. F. HASKIE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Don't Wait!

Don't wait until the freezing weather comes to think about protecting your car for the coming winter. Decide early to use Johnson's Freeze-Proof—purchase your supply from your dealer and read the directions carefully. A little time spent now in cleaning the radiator and putting on new hose connections will save you unlimited time, trouble, worry, and expense during the winter months.

JOHNSON'S FREEZE-PROOF

is the logical anti-freeze preparation to use. It is inexpensive—does not evaporate—is non-inflammable—is easy to use—and is guaranteed. One application will last all winter unless the solution is lost through the overflow pipe or leakage.

One package will protect a Ford to 5° below zero, and one and a half packages will protect a Ford to 30° below zero and two packages will protect a Ford to 50° below zero. For larger cars, or to protect to lower temperature, use additional Freeze-Proof according to the scale on the package.

Cost \$1.50 per Package in U. S. A. East of Rockies

For Sale by all Dealers and Jobbers

S. C. JOHNSON & SON,

Racine, Wis.

Testimonials

I have used Johnson's Freeze-Proof in my Overland car all winter and have had absolutely no trouble. After going through this winter, which has been the hardest winter in my memory, without any sign of trouble, I have no hesitancy in recommending Johnson's Freeze-Proof.—J. VAN NORMAN, Asst. Business Manager, The Herald, Grand Rapids, Mich.

I used your Freeze-Proof this past winter, and as you will recall, it was the worst weather we have had in many years. It protected my seven passenger car to as far as 20 degrees below zero and did not show the least particles of crystals in the radiator. Johnson's Freeze-Proof is the best insurance one can have on the cooling system of any car.—C. W. MALLORY, Georgetown, Ky.

My automobile radiator and engine holds twelve gallons of water. Early this winter I put in three packages of your Johnson's Freeze-Proof. It has been five degrees below zero and we have had the coldest winter we have ever had in Virginia. My car has been kept in an unheated garage and your Freeze-Proof has done all that you guarantee it to do as we have never had it freeze or the water thicken.—HORACE L. SMITH & CO., Inc., Farm Machinery, Petersburg, Va.

We wish to say at this writing, we want to compliment your company for the wonderful co-operation that we have had towards the sale of Freeze-Proof this past season. We haven't a package of Freeze-Proof left in stock and sold same to owners of cars with the prices of these cars carried from \$1,000.00 to \$15,000.00 and not in one instance did we have a complaint for this product.—JOHN J. MAHONEY, Treas. Motor Accessories, Inc., Boston, Mass.

We have used Johnson's Freeze-Proof this winter in Peerless Eight, Chandler Six, Ford, Wilson and Republic Trucks. This has been the coldest winter we have had for years, zero and lower right along. But notwithstanding the extremely cold weather all of the above cars and trucks have worked every day and not one of them froze up. We consider your preparation the best we ever used.—JOHN T. BYERS, Supt. Labor Brewing Co., Uniontown, Pa.

Recently I left the car in my unheated garage and went out of the city. The car stood for a week in the cold garage, during which time we had the coldest weather of the season, the thermometer being 36 degrees below zero. When I returned to Calgary in my surprise I found the car in perfect shape. I figure that the two boxes of Johnson's Freeze-Proof which I used saved me possibly \$100.00.—A. J. McMILLAN, Mgr. Robin-Hood Mills Co., Calgary, Alta., Can.

Johnson's Freeze-Proof fulfills every claim made for it and after thorough trial we find that it not only prevents water in the radiator from freezing in below zero weather but also does not injure, in any way whatever, any part of the car and will not evaporate.—H. F. COX, H. F. Cox Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

I have used Johnson's Freeze-Proof in my Overland six which is a regular type Continental motor. Although this was a very severe winter, Johnson's Freeze-Proof stood the test.—H. E. GNADT, General Hardware, Chicago, Ill.



THERE WERE SO MANY DUTIES CROWDED UPON W. L. DOUGLAS WHILE "BOUND OUT" THAT HE HAD VERY LITTLE OPPORTUNITY TO PLAY.

ONCE WHEN HE WAS TOLD TO PLAY AWHILE, HE DUG A HOLE IN THE GROUND—HIS IDEA OF PLAY WAS TO WORK AT SOMETHING.

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The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

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will protect your car in any weather

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The Melting-Pot

At least seven of the military Governors of China are former brigands.

Italia Garibaldi, niece of the famous liberator, is running an army ambulance in Italy.

Mortality from tuberculosis among American civilians in the period of the war may exceed the loss of life on the battlefield.

Large sums of money have recently been given to leading English universities for the establishment of professorships in aeronautics.

Lieut. Robert E. Lee, grandson of the famous Confederate General, has been cited for bravery in France and awarded the Croix de Guerre.

A six-year-old boy arrested in Brooklyn, N. Y., while asking for alms said that he made on an average \$20 a day by begging, picking pockets and robbing handbags.

There are many slackers among American voters even in important campaigns. In one state alone at the last Presidential election more than 150,000 voters remained away from the polls.

Mrs. H. C. MacDonald of Butte, Mont., is a Democratic candidate for Congress, on a platform declaring for winning the war and the appointment of women to at least half of the government offices.

American exports to Iceland have grown from \$34,000 in 1913 to \$2,000,000 in 1918. Most of the \$4,000,000 worth of merchandise exported from the island still goes to Denmark or Great Britain.

For every day that one coal miner stops work on strike there results loss in production of twenty-five 3-inch shells. The recent strike in Wilkesbarre, Pa., caused loss of coal sufficient to supply 15,000 families for the winter.

Samuel Gompers has recommended that medical examination of workers be made

one of the functions of the Government's labor recruiting agencies as a measure which "will greatly augment and help to maintain the health of our industrial army."

Wages in the steel industry advanced 133% between January, 1916, and October, 1918. Institution of an 8-hour day is equivalent to a wage advance of 10% and constitutes the eighth wage increase steel workers have received since the beginning of 1916.

American goods are shipped to China largely through Japanese channels. Such goods have been allowed to lie on the docks in Japan for months at a time while Japanese firms tried to sell to the Chinese consignees Japanese goods instead of American.

Present stocks of sugar in the United States and Cuba, amounting to 522,315 tons, show an increase of 280,221 tons over those at the same date last year. The new domestic crop will soon be available and in Cuba crop operations will begin early.

Food Commissioner Hoover estimates import needs abroad this year at 500,000,000 bushels of grain, 4,000,000,000 pounds of fats or oils, 1,500,000 tons of sugar, 900,000,000 pounds of beef, besides requirements for the army and oats for army horses.

Chairman Alfred I. du Pont of the Allied Industrial Corporation says that the United States will emerge from the war the richest country in the world and New York, now the money center, will perhaps continue so forever. Over \$10,000,000,000 is owed to the United States by foreign countries and the only way of getting it back is to develop foreign trade.

Let the people think!

The Last Weapon

They have invoked the sword, so by the sword
Let them abide.
They have appealed to might, and so by
might
Let them be tried.
They have foresworn the peace, so talk of peace
Be now denied!
After the use they've made
Of every ruse,
And every vow betrayed
Into abuse,
Behind a flag of truce
Let them not hide!
We see the ambushade—
Old weapons fail:
Traps of fair words are laid—
Coward hearts quail,
And pity is prayed.

Let us beware the snare;
Fight to the end,—
Let us not cease to fight;
There is no peace in sight,
Until they bend
Into the dust!
Upon the other side
Of the Rhine we'll sign
Peace when they must.
After the wrong they've done,
All in the name of the Hun—
Murdered and lied:
They don't belong among
Those whom we trust.
Let us disarm the foe, that is the debt we owe
Those who have died!

LOUIS K. ANSPACHER.

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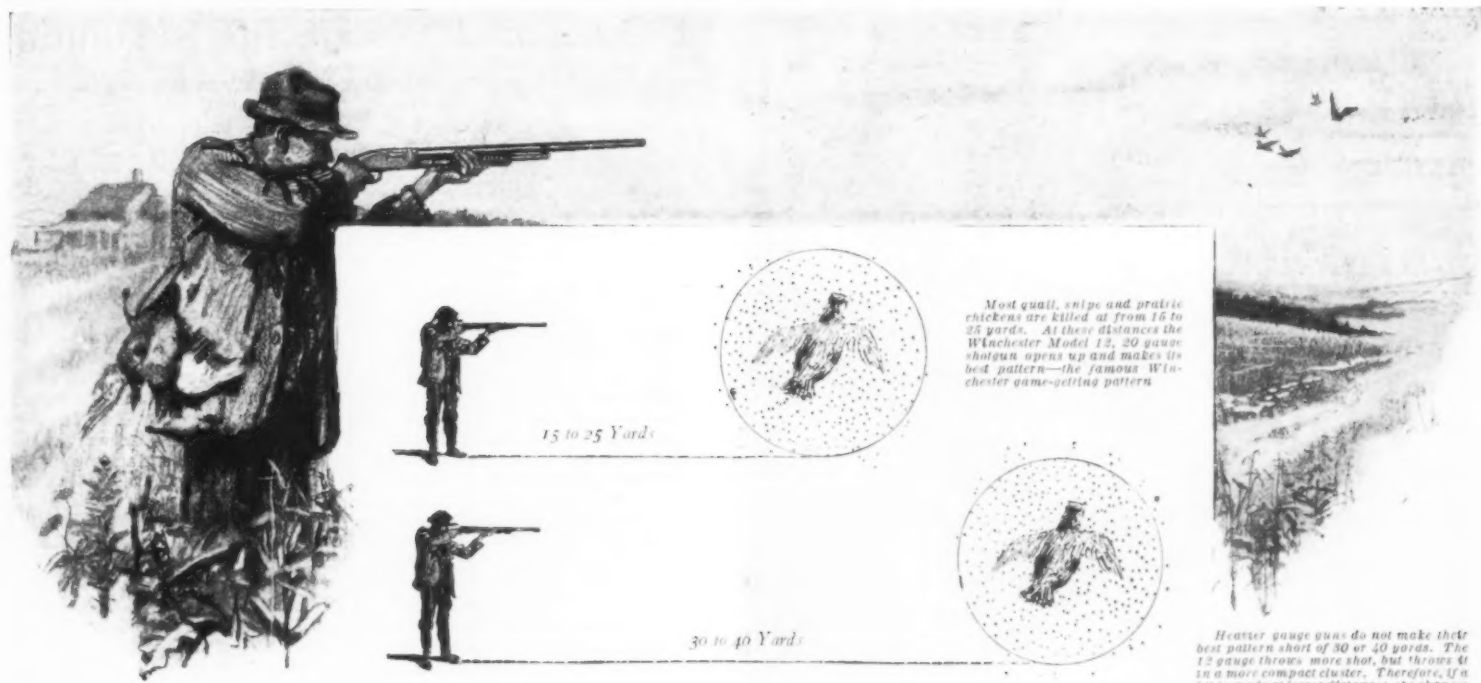
Shows in New York

ATTRACTIONS TO WHICH YOU MAY SAFELY TAKE YOUR DAUGHTER

| | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|--|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Aeolian Hall | Concerts | Leading artists in recitals | Gaiety | Lightning | Delightful character play |
| Astor | Keep Her Smiling | Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Drew in bright spoken comedy | Globe | Follies of 1918 | Return engagement |
| Belasco | Daddies | Appeal for children of France | Hudson | Friendly Enemies | Intense spectacle |
| Belmont | I. O. U. | Stirring melodrama | Knickerbocker | Someone in the House | Play about loyalty |
| Booth | Watch Your Neighbor | Comedy from the French | Liberty | Going Up | Diamond robbery |
| Broadhurst | Maytime | Farceful spy play | Longacre | Nothing But Lies | Breezy musical farce |
| Carnegie Hall | Concerts | Musical omancer | Lyric | The Unknown | Willie Collier in farce |
| Casino | The Maid of the Mountains | Music by leading organizations and soloists | Manhattan | Purple | Genuine thriller |
| Central | Forever After | Alice Brady in romantic play | New Amsterdam | The Wanderer | Popular spectacle |
| Century | Freedom | Patriotic spectacle | Park | The Girl Behind the Gun | Brisk musical show |
| Cohan | Head Over Heels | Mitzi in rollicking show | Playhouse | Opera Comique | Good singers in repertory |
| Cohan & Harris | Three Faces East | Ingenious spy play | Plymouth | She Walked in Her Sleep | Lively farce |
| Comedy | An Ideal Husband | Oscar Wilde comedy | Punch & Judy | Redemption | Tolstoi drama |
| Cort | Fiddlers Three | Bright operetta | Republic | Where Poppies Bloom | Tarkington kids |
| Criterion | The Awakening | Russian play | Selsyn | Information, Please | War melodrama |
| Eltinge | Tea for Three | Light comedy | Shubert | The Big Change | Jane Cowl in gay comedy |
| Empire | Under Orders | Play with only two actors | Vanderbilt | The Matinee Hero | Timetel operetta |
| 48th Street | The Saving Grace | Cyrl - Maude in English comedy | Morosco | The Walk-Offs | New melodrama |
| | The Woman on the Index | Spy melodrama | Winter Garden | Passing Show of 1918 | Les Dittichstein |

RATHER MORE SOPHISTICATED

The Walk-Offs Society satire Snappy revue



Keener sport with the 20 gauge gun

SPORTSMEN who enjoy "sport for sport's sake" have taken naturally to the 20 gauge shotgun, especially for upland game shooting.

The 20 gauge gun makes its best shot pattern at from 15 to 25 yards, a distance at which a skillful wing shot can easily get onto his game.

Even to the average hunter there is no appreciable handicap in the quick opening shot pattern, for the light weight 20 gauge gun is quick to handle and easy to point, and this offsets the quick spread of the shot.

Slow, deliberate pointing, however, is penalized. If your bird gets away to a distance of 40 yards, you may miss. That is why shooting with the 20 gauge gun is a more fascinating sport than with the 12 gauge gun.

Still other advantages make the 20 gauge gun appeal strongly to the sportsman. Shooting a lighter ammunition, it reduces the cost of shells. It has little recoil. It does not mutilate the game at the usual ranges at which birds are bagged. Both gun and ammunition are lighter to carry.

Admirers of the 20 gauge gun—and there are many of them these days—point to the

Winchester Model 12 as the ideal gun of this type. Sportsmen who have used this gun in the 20 or 16 gauges, or the Model 97 hammer-action gun in the 16 gauge, find it difficult to go back to the heavier 12 gauge gun.

An axiom of gun making

Men who know guns realize that the accuracy and durability of a gun depend primarily upon the barrel. To them the quality of the barrel measures the quality of the gun. With Winchester the barrel is the gun. For years this has been an axiom of gun building in the Winchester shops. Through the most unrelenting attention to boring, finishing and testing, Winchester has developed a single standard of barrel quality which prevails in the highest and lowest priced Winchester models.

How the barrel is bored

The barrel of the Winchester Model 12 is bored to micrometer measurements for the pattern it is meant to make. The degree of choke exactly offsets the tendency of the shot to spread. Until its pattern proves up to the Winchester standard, no gun can leave the factory. The nickel steel construction preserves the original accuracy forever.

The Bennett Process, used exclusively by Winchester, gives the Winchester barrel a distinctive blue finish that, with proper care, will last a life-time.

What means

Look for this mark on the barrel of a Winchester gun. It means that the gun has been subjected to the *Winchester Definitive Proof test*. It stamps the gun with Winchester's guarantee of quality, which has 50 years of the best gun-making reputation behind it.

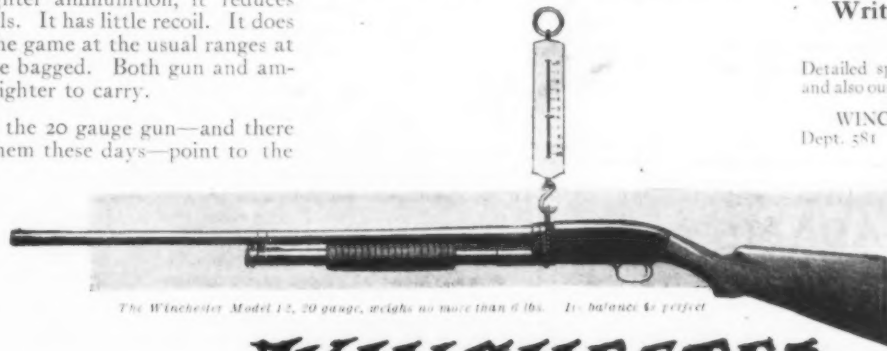
Every gun that bears the name Winchester, and that is marked with the *Definitive Proof* stamp, has been fired many times for smooth action and accuracy. It has also been fired with excess loads as a test of strength. At every stage of Winchester manufacture, machine production is supplemented by human craftsmanship. *Every Winchester gun is perfected by the test and adjustment process.*

It is this care in manufacturing that has produced the Winchester Model 12, 20 and 16 gauge, and the Model 97, 16 gauge, for those who prefer hammer action. Both shotguns have won the admiration of sportsmen everywhere.

Write for details of Winchester shotguns and shells

Detailed specifications of the Model 12 and Model 97, and also our new booklet on shells will be sent on request.

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Dept. 581 New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.



WINCHESTER

World Standard Guns and Ammunition

Model 97. Take-down Repeating Shotgun. Made in 12 gauge, weight about 7½ lbs.; in 16 gauge, weight about 7½ lbs. The favorite with shooters who prefer a slide forearm repeating shotgun with a hammer.

Model 12. Hammerless, Take-down Repeating Shotgun. Made in 12 gauge, weight about 7½ lbs.; in 16 gauge, weight about 7½ lbs.; in 20 gauge, weight about 6 lbs.—more popular with women and new shooters because of its lightness and very slight recoil.



LISTERINE

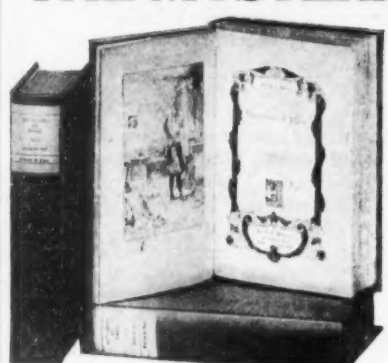
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A Quiet and Wonderful Revolution

Turning from the Pawnshop on Putting State Governments on a Budget Basis

By **CHARLES A. BEARD**

No. III

NOTE: This is the third article in Mr. Beard's series on the budget system. As Director of the Bureau of Municipal Research of New York City, Mr. Beard writes on the budget with authority second to no other man in the United States. The series will conclude next week with an article on "Taking America Out of Turkey's Financial Class."

IN 1915 Maryland found itself in the condition of a family that had lived recklessly and without a plan, namely, in a state of chronic poverty. In its distress it called in a doctor of accounts and finance, who reported, after a careful inquiry, that the State was without cash to pay its bills and, in addition, owed large sums to State hospitals, training schools, and other institutions, making a total deficit of \$1,446,555.81, to be exact.

When the sheriff appears to turn the family out of doors for non-payment of rent, then something must be done by the best of regulated bankrupts. So with Maryland. The State was aroused by news of its financial plight. The Democratic party pledged its candidate to a State budget system and to the appointment of a commission to prepare the new plan. After the election, Governor Harrington selected the commission, choosing as chairman President Frank J. Goodnow, of Johns Hopkins University, formerly of President Taft's Commission on Economy and Efficiency. The result was a report containing a plan for an amendment to the constitution of the State providing for a complete budget system. The amendment was carried by popular vote in 1916.

The Maryland scheme for the management of State finances contains a few businesslike principles which should be impressed upon the mind of every citizen in the United States. It calls for the preparation of a budget which shall contain a complete picture of the revenues and expenditures of the two years next preceding and also a proposed plan of expenditures and revenues for the coming two years (the legislature meets biennially). In addition there must be an exact picture of assets, liabilities, reserves, surpluses or deficits of the State. In other words, before the legislature goes to work voting away money, it has a complete program in hand.

This program must be prepared by the governor, who is head of the State administration and ought to know about the business which he has under his charge. He cannot escape responsibility for this. He must know how much money the several departments and institutions have had for the previous period of two years and he must register his solemn judgment as to how much money they ought to have for the coming two years. He cannot escape this duty, and hide behind the legislature. He must have a businesslike expenditure policy for the State and be prepared to stand by it. Opening bazaars and patting infants on the cheek will avail him naught in the face of the constitutional obligation laid upon him.

The governor and his chosen representatives have the right, and when called it is their duty, to appear before either house of the legislature and discuss, explain, and defend the proposed budget. Instead of sitting in different buildings and hurling messages and resolutions at each other, the governor and the legislature meet face to face, just as the manager and directors of a corporation face each other and discuss the plans and work of the concern.

Before the legislature can act on any appropriation bills it must consider the governor's grand plan. It can reduce but not increase the amounts which he demands to meet the expenses of the State. Only after it has passed the governor's budget, as proposed or amended, can the legislature enact additional bills calling for expenditures. Then it does so with full

knowledge as to the general state of income and outgo. Furthermore, it must provide the funds to meet any additional expenditure which it makes after the governor's budget has been passed.

In 1918 Governor Harrington, a man of wide interest in matters financial and well-equipped by his experience as former treasurer of the State, made the first budget of Maryland under the new constitutional amendment. He called to his assistance Mr. A. E. Buck, a budget specialist from the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, to aid him in the work. A search was made into the books and accounts of all departments and institutions and each department was required to send in estimates of needs for the coming year. Many administrative officers and managers of institutions who in the good old days had been accustomed to secure large lump sum appropriations from the legislature, men who had never before analyzed their expenditures, were for the first time in their official lives compelled to state the amount of money they would need for the coming two years and give the exact details as to what they proposed to do with it. It made them think about their budgets, about the work they had to do, about the costs of labor and materials, about the purchase of supplies. It was an education in business management to many of them. They had to plan two years ahead.

When the estimates were all in from the departments, the governor assembled them, examined them carefully, called in many of the officers to explain their demands and to show why their requests should not be cut down, and held hearings on the proposed expenditures of department heads. The governor then found out what the revenues of the State had been for the previous two years and what were the estimated revenues for the coming two years. He added up the proposed expenditures and the revenues and balanced the total estimated outgo against the total estimated income. He thereupon made further reductions in the proposed expenditures in order to bring them within the income. The results of his labors he laid before the legislature—a complete picture of the financial condition of the State and a balanced budget for the coming two years.

Accordingly, when the legislature began the appropriation of money to meet the expenses of the State, it had before it a plan of work prepared by a responsible officer and supported by his authority. Some of the governor's proposed expenditures were cut out or reduced, but in the main his plan was adopted by the legislature and enacted into law. After the governor's budget was passed, the legislature made a few minor appropriations from funds already in hand, and adjourned.

Under the leadership of an able governor, who took his task seriously, and went at his work in a businesslike way, the State of Maryland has been able, so to speak, to take its goods away from the pawnbroker's shop. It knows where it stands. It works to plans. It follows simple and elementary principles of good management, commonsense. The wonder is that it has taken so long to discover the obvious.

Illinois has, in some respects, gone further than Maryland. It has adopted a budget system which makes the governor responsible for preparing the financial plans of the State. But it has also abol-

ished more than a hundred boards, offices, commissions, and departments, consolidated the work of all of them under the control of nine departments, each of which coöperates with the governor in business management and budget-making. This great transformation came about as the result of the work of a commission on efficiency and economy which examined carefully the entire machinery of State government, and recommended a thorough overhauling, and the scrapping of many an ancient political "feed trough." An experienced and able governor, Frank Lowden, is making the most of his opportunities. All this was done by statutory enactment, without constitutional amendment.

Up in Maine another interesting experiment has been tried—an experiment showing the ingenuity of the American people in devising short-cuts to accomplishment. Maine has an able and forceful governor, Carl E. Milliken. When he was elected he assumed that he had work to do as governor. He had had a broad college training in the science and art of government, and he had supplemented this by wide business experience. Shortly after his election he set out to learn all he could about budget-making. He visited many States and many cities. The New York Bureau of Municipal Research placed its documents and materials at his disposal.

The governor collected the estimates of proposed expenditures from all of the departments of government, he went over each item with a microscope, he discussed plans with the officers making demands upon the treasury, and he drew up a balanced budget. When the legislature met, he was "loaded for bear." He presented his budget, but he did not thunder mighty messages from the executive mansion. We went down to the legislature to "talk it over with the boys." He sat at the table with the legislative committees in charge. He did not "orate at them." When business men get together they do not deliver

orations. They get down to the facts in the case and put their best abilities at work. So with Governor Milliken and the members of the Maine legislature. Maine made a budget in 1917.

It is important to note, however, that this was done without changing a line in the statute books or adopting a constitutional amendment. An able governor who knew his business just "up and did it." That is the way the British constitution has been made—by custom.

All over the country, governors have been working to take State administration from the pawnshop basis and put it on a budget basis. Goodrich of Indiana, Edge of New Jersey, Townsend of Delaware, have displayed a new type of business talent which we once thought was impossible to find in political office. Governor Townsend, for example, seeing the Maryland experiment going on across the border, just "called the boys together" and in the quiet, forceful manner for which he is justly respected far beyond the borders of his own State as well as at home, he made the first budget for Delaware. Governor Townsend has just begun. Delaware is a small State, but things are moving in Delaware.

Down in Virginia, the legislature at the last regular session followed the good old-fashioned way of doing business, and went home after having made appropriations to the amount of more than a million dollars over the estimated revenues. Governor Davis straightaway called the members back and held them in the State capitol until they cut expenditures and adjusted the outgo of the State to its income. Tears for the legislature and cheers for the governor! Moreover, Virginia now has a new law which will establish the budget system on a permanent basis.

More than half of our States now have a budget system or are working in that direction. How long will it be before the news reaches Washington?



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Serve all of them in all the ways you can.

The Quaker Oats Company

Sole Makers

(2000)

The Doughnut Enters the Hall of Fame

Continued from page 510

lishing a permanent residence there tonight. It was a record pie and doughnut day—100 of the former and 1,500 doughnuts.

"Some of us are to be moved tomorrow, Gladys and I, we expect. We said 'good-by' to all our friends and waited for the machine which was to take us away, but it didn't come.

"My favorite rat made my night in the dugout joyous again. We were warned of an impending gas attack and had our gas curtains well saturated in consequence, but had a fairly quiet night.

"We were awakened suddenly by the horn and church bell at four o'clock, sounding a gas alarm. I lit a candle so the girls could get into their respirators as quickly as possible, and the bell did not sound to remove until 8:15. I got a little of the gas—chlorine—and it caused a sensation in my nose and throat so that I sneezed and sneezed. As soon as we had breakfast the shelling grew so heavy all around us that we were hurried to the dugout.

"Later matters grew worse and Colonel Locke thought the situation so serious that we left in the Colonel's buckboard for the hospital to visit our men in the gas wards. Many of them knew us, and I got cigarettes for them at the Red Cross major's request. We also arranged for hot chocolate to be served to the workers during the night, for they would have neither rest nor nourishment with the ambulances bringing in the wounded all through the night. Several of our boys waved to us as they were carried past in the ambulances. It is a terrible thing and makes me realize what war means.

"We have been bombarded for three weeks and many shells have burst very near us, both at the hut and the house. Night before last the most violent battle

our boys have been in was launched and the Boche attacked our town pretty heavily. We had to wear our masks for five hours. Fenton's hut, three kilometers up the line, was riddled, but he was safe in his dugout. Ours, fortunately, wasn't touched. We have been sleeping for the last ten nights in a gasproof dugout, and we get tired of the closeness and mice."

Two other sisters, Captain Violet McAllister and Ensign Alice McAllister, of Portland, Me., also have won fame because of their efforts as Salvation Army lassies. Following are quotes from letters to their sister:

"I want to tell you about the time we have had at the front. After traveling from the Montdidier front in a truck twenty-four hours without sleep, we landed over here in the Soissons sector about two o'clock in the afternoon and started right in serving lemonade to the wounded who were being brought in in truck loads. You never saw such a sight and you never saw such 'bricks.' With all their wounds and suffering they would look at us and smile and in answer to queries as to how they felt they always would reply, 'fine and dandy.' We made and served gallons and gallons of drink and squeezed lemons with our fingers until every joint ached and we could hardly move them.

"The hospital captain came one morning about two o'clock and told us to go home and rest. We started for our abode in a stone cave and lo and behold a boche plane appeared. It was as light as day and we thought sure he saw us on the road. He shut off his engine right over our heads but he didn't drop his bomb until he was over the hospital. Then it missed its mark and shot up the hospital kitchen, wounding five men."



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Theodore Roosevelt at a meeting of the American Defense Society, publishers of this book, said: "I hope to see the American Defense Society—this aggressive, fighting Society—circulate the documents that will both arouse us to the need of action and also show us the necessity of fighting this war through until it is crowned by a peace of overwhelming triumph for the right. For that purpose it is necessary to instruct our people, to show them that this war which is going on on the other side does not rank with the 'movies' they go to see. It is necessary to show them what German domination has meant in Belgium and Northern France, the hideousness of what has been done to Servia, to Roumania, what it will mean for mankind to see the resources of civilization ingeniously turned to destruction instead of construction. That is what we have seen in Germany."

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should read this book for the greater understanding of Germany, the enemy of mankind, and her gruesome and degenerate crimes.

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Everybody is Liberty Loaning these days. Here are William S. Hart and Fritz in the photo-play "A Bullet for Berlin," written and produced by the former and donated to the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign. Mr. Hart is touring the East in the sale of bonds.



The honor of marking Lt. Quentin Roosevelt's grave has been given to a Wisconsin man, Capt. Daniel Martin, of the 128th Infantry. He writes: "Yesterday morning I constructed a cross of the parts of the aeroplane in which Quentin Roosevelt was killed."



We dislike talking about ourselves, so the picture must do the speaking. It was made close to the front and if you don't believe it ask the war department to tell you where the following soldiers are now on war duty: A. Lynch, W. Deucher, J. Guery, V. Vanduzen, F. Gombert, J. Haggerty, W. Boysen, S. Bergen and Sergeant F. Sears.

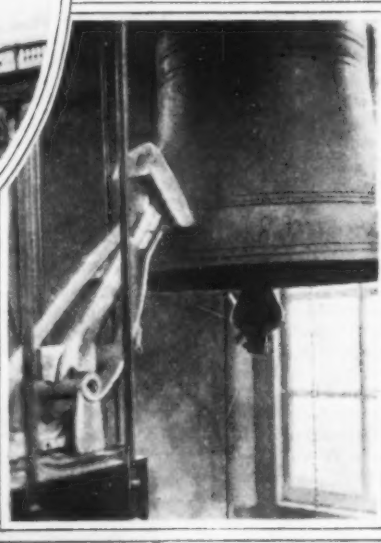
New York City Hall Tower Restored

Photographs by CURTIS

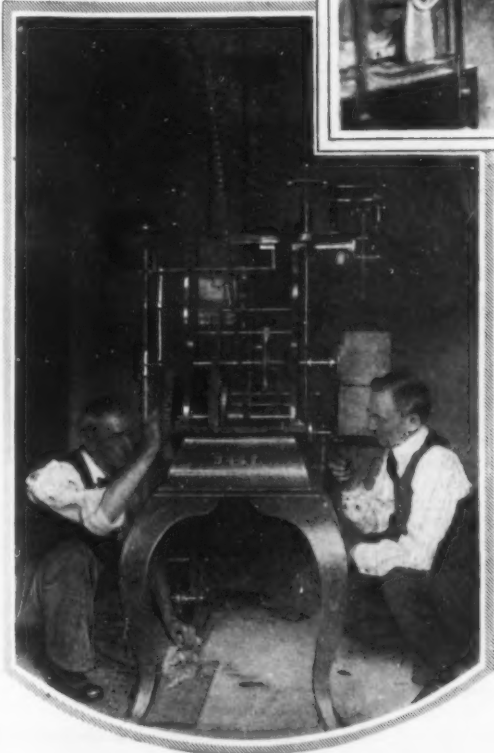
When John McComb, Jr. built the New York City Hall over a hundred years ago, in the Italian Renaissance school, he gave to posterity one of the most beautiful public buildings in America. Though threatened by fire several times it stands to-day a glory to the city. Several months ago the clock tower was damaged badly by fire, now it has been restored, as shown here.



The fire which destroyed the old, but not original, tower, and gave the Art Commission of the City of New York the opportunity to build a finer one after the original plans of the architect.



The bell of the City Hall. The hammer at the left strikes the hour while the bell is rung for special occasions.



The works of the clock which are in the tower directly beneath the bell. The tower which was burned is believed to have been built after a fire about 1830.



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Put Ideals Into Concrete Form

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

IN expressing the ideals of the free peoples in this war President Wilson is the spokesman of humanity. Representing, too, the nation whose entrance into the war spelt victory for the Allied cause, whenever Mr. Wilson speaks he is listened to attentively by the Allied Powers. America may trust President Wilson to keep before the nation and the world the supreme moral ends for the attainment of which we threw ourselves into the world struggle. The President's most recent speech at the Metropolitan Opera House may not be criticized for any lack of the high moral and spiritual principles Mr. Wilson has steadily held before the world. I should say that its weakness lies in failure to sublimate these ideals into a concrete and practical program. When, in commenting on the general terms of peace, the President said, "Some details are needed to make them sound less like a thesis and more like a practical program," I pricked my ears to hear a clean-cut and terse formula that might soon be laid before an Inter-Allied Council as the minimum terms to be granted the enemy. The President then proceeded to give, not what one was naturally led to expect, but a new statement of five general principles which should govern in settling the issues.

A semi-official report says that Vienna thinks the five points of President Wilson "seem to offer a chance of agreement." I do not conceive that Mr. Wilson considered the five principles he announced offered any possibilities of peace without tremendous changes within Germany and Austria, but the news from Vienna shows the danger of giving these powers the opportunity to say they accept general terms.

Every stage of this war shows that the Teuton mind puts its own private interpretation upon general principles. In talking with Germany and Austria nothing must be left to the imagination. We have had ideals and principles sufficient for present consumption. What is needed now is to put these principles into such concrete form that neither Germany nor Austria may read into them any meaning but our own. For this reason I like immensely the speech of Mr. Balfour, British Foreign Minister, in which he discussed the President's speech. "If you are going," said Mr. Balfour, "to bring into existence an international machinery for the securing of peace, you must so arrange the map of Europe and of the world that the great occasions for wars will not overwhelm you." He then pointed out just what Germany and Austria would have to do in regard to Belgium, France, Italy, Serbia, Greece, Roumania, Poland and Russia as preliminaries to peace. This would then give the League of Nations, as Mr. Balfour well says, "a clean slate to work upon." In the promptness with which he gave a terse negative to Austria's insincere peace proposal, President Wilson revealed the daring that is needed in dealing with the Central Powers, already defeated, but maneuvering to save something out of the wreckage. Bulgaria's "unconditional surrender" points the way, and the only way, they may have peace.

An Old Idea in New Dress

The League of Nations to Enforce Peace is a modern phrase, but the idea is centuries old. Henry IV, back in the sixteenth century, conceived a plan for the federation of European States, with a central senate and an international army and navy supported by all the States, the ultimate purpose being the settlement of international disputes by judicial process. The great work of Hugo Grotius, in the first part of the seventeenth century, a work that is the basis of international law, looked toward a World Court; and later William Penn, the Quaker, advocated

a Congress of the European nations. One of the strongest pleas ever made for world peace was by Kant, Germany's greatest philosopher, a century and a quarter ago. Kant's plea is the more remarkable in that he declared that one of the essentials of a lasting peace was that the nations entering into such agreements would need to be democracies. This is in entire harmony with President Wilson's declaration that this war has become a people's war, that the people must define the terms that shall end it and the conditions under which the world in the future may preserve peace.

The Holy Alliance, designed to keep the world at peace after Napoleon's downfall, was a league of sovereigns instead of peoples, and despite its holy name and protestations, is of unsavory memory. There is little hope that a League of Nations will ever secure permanent peace, unless it be the expression of democracy.

President Wilson has defined the League of Nations as "the most essential part" of the peace settlement. Division of opinion exists as to whether Germany shall be included in such a league. Some view her inclusion as unthinkable in view of her crimes. Others argue that, if excluded, Germany would at once lay plans for a league of her own, which would divide the world into two camps and defeat the ends of those who are working for permanent peace through such a league.

A League of Nations would not be complete without Germany, but it cannot be the German Government as at present constituted. The militarist imperialism of Germany must be destroyed. The Hohenzollern must go. When the German people create a new government which shall be responsible to the people, there is no reason why that government should not be received into the league for the preservation and enforcement of peace. This does not mean that Germany will not have to suffer and to pay for the crimes she has committed.

Economic Self-Determination

One item in President Wilson's five principles which has not received general endorsement is that which pronounces against "special, selfish economic combinations within the League." The Paris Temps says this needs "further explanation," and says that threatened States could hardly count for their sole defense on the halting procedure of an international congress or the slow effect of economic reprisals. The plan proposed provides for economic discipline by the League as a whole, but would banish all economic barriers within the League. The right of nations to political self-determination is one of the things we are contending for in this war. The New York Tribune points out that nations also possess the right of "economic self-determinations." If it be to the mutual advantage of any two nations to negotiate treaties for the promotion of trade, on what just or reasonable grounds should it be prohibited? Germany is planning an economic war, after this war, to be waged with all the ruthlessness of her military methods. Recognizing the hatred engendered by the war, she will be prepared to go to the limit of fraud and oppression to get back what she has lost. Each nation should be free to protect herself from the commercial wolf camouflaged as a lamb. Not only so, but why should not each nation among the Allied group be free to make the best possible trade arrangements with the rest? Why, for example, should not the United States be free to protect the wage and living standards of its citizens from the lower standards prevailing in China or Japan? Economic self-determination is a right of nations to be cherished as much as political self-determination.

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Readers' Guide and Study Outline

Edited by DANIEL C. KNOWLTON, Ph.D.

Weekly Suggestion. Attention is directed to the economic basis of the war by the map on pp. 512-513. It might be well in this connection to review the economic causes of the war, pointing out how far Germany has been governed by economic considerations in precipitating the present war and in her entire plan of campaign. The picture on p. 504 may be used to emphasize the German attitude. Note carefully the loss of territory by the steady push of the allied forces (See Week of the War, p. 503) and the significance of these gains economically; our own part in all this, especially the contribution made by the different sections of country as illustrated by New England in the pictures, pp. 500 and 505. An analysis of the budget plans now in use (Quiet and Wonderful Revolution, p. 518) followed by a comparison of the practice in your own state, makes an interesting study in government. Teachers may be interested in Professor Beard's new textbook in American History, Macmillan (written with the co-operation of W. C. Bagley). This is designed for grammar grades and stresses "the preparation of children for citizenship."

German Service Flag. Cover. What is the purpose of a service flag? How many different kinds are in use? What are the prominent features of this service flag? What do you usually associate with the skull and cross bones? To what extent has it been used as an emblem in the past? In recent years? Explain its use in these connections and justify the artist's use of it on a German service flag.

Nature's Rich Gifts to the Lands the Hun is Losing. pp. 512-513. What are these "rich gifts"? Which of the countries shown here has been most favored by nature? Why? How do the Central Powers compare in resources with France and Belgium? What do you regard as the most important of these mineral resources? Why? Is it equally important in peace and in war? To what extent did Germany control these resources before her armies began their retreat from Allied territory? How serious an economic situation did the German occupation create? How has it improved? How much farther will the Huns have to be pushed back to give these countries command of their most important resources? (See map in issue of Sept. 28 for distances.) What are the most important agricultural resources which are at stake in the war on the west front? How has German control of all these resources affected us? To what extent is the world's supply within the region shown on this map? What are the other great sources of supply? To what extent are they available today? How far would our fuel situation be relieved by a reconquest of this occupied territory? What other shortage would be relieved and to what extent? To what extent is the mineral and agricultural wealth of continental Europe within this region? Consult for an answer to this Bartholomew's *Economic Atlas* (Oxford University Press). Will the surrender of Bulgaria help the world economically? (Note her natural resources.) To what extent does she supply her own needs?

What the Boche Leaves Behind. p. 504. What are some of the things which the Boche tried to take with him? Note on the map the cities most recently occupied and then abandoned. What

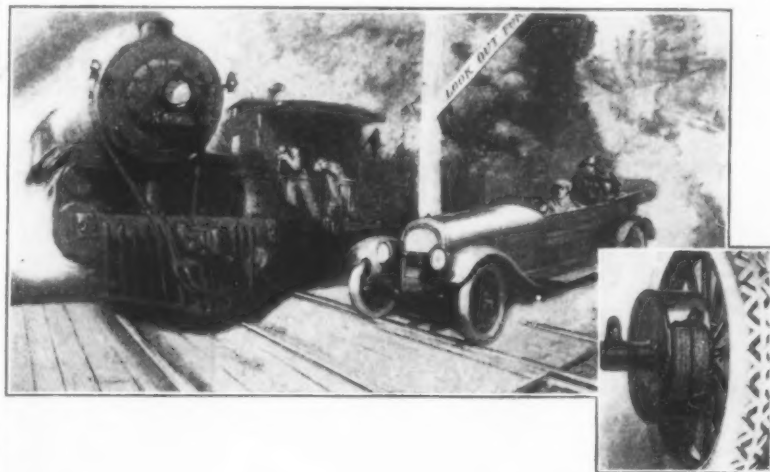
could they supply of value? How do you explain this systematic collection of articles? Estimate the monetary loss suffered in the abandonment of the cannon. To what extent are present methods used by the Germans in fighting their enemies military men's? Economic? What have they done of this sort in Belgium? Show that the present stage of the war is really an economic test as well as a military struggle. To what extent were earlier wars marked by such systematic plundering? Look up Napoleon in this respect, noting any points of similarity or difference. To what extent was plundering indulged in during our Civil War? Point out the great contrast in American and German war methods. Read again *German War Practices* (Committee on Public Information).

Soldiers of Japan Fight in Siberia. p. 508. How far is Siberia from the nearest Japanese port? Give five reasons as possible for Japan's interest in Siberia. What part of Japan's army is shown here and how effective would it be in helping the Allies in Siberia? Study the map of Siberia and note whether such training as pictured here would prove of advantage in carrying on military operations there. How large is the Japanese army in comparison with the population? How does it compare in this respect with the forces now under arms in this country? Are the people of Japan enthusiastic for the war? What have they to gain or lose by it? Read the autobiography of a Japanese soldier who served in the Russo-Japanese War for an interesting portrayal of the attitude of the Japanese soldier.—Saturia, *Human Bullets* (Houghton Mifflin).

The Men Who Storm the Hindenburg Line. New England at the **Frontier of Freedom.** pp. 500, 505. What is the population of New England? What proportion is this of the population of the whole country? How large a portion of the army can be drawn from this section? What is the character of the population? How has it changed since 1850? What part did New Englanders play in our earlier wars? How large a part of our fighting forces were drawn from this section in comparison with other parts of the country? Note especially the part of New England in the Revolution, noting battles fought on New England soil and number of soldiers furnished. Is this section likely to be as important today as then? Why?

New Pathways in the Alps. p. 507. Where do the Alps offer the most serious obstacles to the invader? About where would you locate the scene of this picture? Are the Alps more accessible on the Italian or on the Austrian side? Where would the Italians need to station the largest number of soldiers? Where have the Alps been penetrated by invaders in the past and with what results? To what extent have the Alps been penetrated by roads or railroads? Look up Napoleon's campaigns in connection with early road building through this region. Note how Italy was often the base of operations against Austria proper in various wars.

Some Reasons for Beating Germany Now. p. 509. Which of the methods of warfare imitated here would have seemed strange to the children of a generation ago? Why are these children reasons for beating Germany now?



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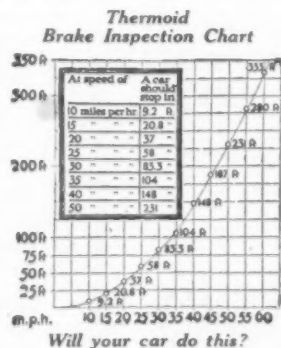
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Under this heading

"Free Booklets for Investors"

on the opposite page, you will find a descriptive list of valuable booklets and circulars of information which will be of great value in arranging your investments to produce maximum yield with safety. A number of them are prepared especially for the smaller investor and the "beginner in investing."

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers



SIDNEY E. BLANDFORD

Of Boston, Mass., who was lately elected President of the Retail Credit Men's National Association, an influential organization which includes the credit men of the largest retail establishments in the United States.



HARVEY S. FIRESTONE

Of Akron, Ohio, president of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, which has a vast plant and 12,000 employees, expends immense sums in welfare work and has satisfactorily solved the labor problem in its business.



ALFRED E. MARLING

Of New York, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. He is the head of Horace Ely & Co., Real Estate, a man of high repute in the business world, and he is prominent in Y. M. C. A. affairs.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their weekly and to answers to inquiries on financial questions and, in emergencies, to answer by telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit \$5 directly to the office of LESLIE'S in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A three-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Anonymous communications will not be answered.

THE stock market is in a state of equipoise. The bears are afraid to sell and the bulls afraid to buy. The shadow of peace impends. A tremendous Liberty Bond drive proceeds. The Congressional election is shortly due with a probable change in the political complexion of at least one branch of Congress. So speculators and investors are following the Administration's policy of "watchful waiting."

The public are in the stock market. There is no longer any doubt about this. The lists of security holders are larger today than ever before in our country's history. I do not include the holders of Liberty Bonds in this estimate. In prosperous times frugal people patiently set aside their surplus. Despite our extravagant tendencies, the majority of wage-earners, men and women alike, are disposed to set something aside for a rainy day.

The remarkable increase in the number of savings bank depositors and of savings bank deposits justify my statement. The number of purchasers of securities on the stock market on the partial payment plan is astonishing. This has become such a large part of the business of the Exchange that brokers are taking it up who, a few years ago, laughed at the idea.

The savings bank depositor who has been satisfied with 4 per cent. and who now finds that he can get from 5 to 8 per cent. for his money, according to the risk he may take, is taking the risk, and enjoying the excitement of it. So, in spite of high money rates, and the effort of the stock exchange managers and bankers to discourage speculation, stocks are being bought and put away from day to day to such an extent that there is no surplus on the market.

Countless thousands are still depositing their funds in postal savings banks at about half the rate they received from regular savings banks, in the belief that the former give an absolute assurance of safety. Do these depositors realize that they can almost double their income, and enjoy the same sense of security, by buying the obligations of Uncle Sam in the shape of the 4½ per cent. Liberty Loan? If these

bonds are not secure, then deposits in the postal savings banks are on the unsafe side.

There is as much safety in the 4½ per cent. Government bonds as there can be in anything in the world. I want my readers to bear in mind what I say to them now: if they want an absolutely safe security at a better rate of interest than the postal savings or the regular savings banks pay, they should buy the 4½ per cent. Liberty Bonds. With these they get what savings banks cannot give and that is the probability of a profit. A 4½ per cent. United States Government bond, after the close of the war—perhaps not immediately after, but during the course of a few years—should sell as high as 110, and the investor in a \$100 bond at par would thus get a 10 per cent. profit in addition to the regularly paid interest at 4½ per cent. during the interval.

Few of my readers recall the remarkable profits made by the purchasers of Government bonds during the Civil War. British investors took large quantities of these while they were at a discount and at the close of the war enjoyed a profit of from 30 to 40 per cent. on their purchases. Most of my readers can recall the Spanish War of 1898 and the 3 per cent. war bonds issued at that time. They were so greatly oversubscribed that they sold almost at once at a premium of 5 per cent. Within a year, this premium was doubled and some purchasers realized as high as 12 per cent. profit on their investments.

So I say, there is nothing safer or better for investment with a chance of a handsome profit than the 4½ per cent. Liberty Bonds. I advise my readers to put all the funds they have and all they can legitimately borrow into the best security in the world today. Peace cannot long be deferred. When it comes, a 4½ United States bond ought to command a premium in the world's markets.

The movement in Washington inspired by that brainy and experienced business man, Senator Weeks, for the appointment of a Congressional committee to prepare to meet the problems that will follow the declaration of peace is an evidence that the conservative and constructive element

among our thoughtful statesmen realize that these problems will be of a serious nature. How serious no one can tell.

In the process of their solution, the value of railway, industrial, and public utility securities may be more or less affected, but the bonds of our Government will be the most stable of all. They are the prime investment of the day. I hope my readers will recall this prediction a few years hence.

I have been very much interested in the remarkably clear and forceful prediction by the Hon. A. Barton Hepburn, of the Chase National Bank, on the effect of peace on our industries. Cancellation by our Government of all the enormous contracts for war material, a slackening of labor, and a startling reversal of conditions in the industrial field are all foreshadowed by Mr. Hepburn. He declares emphatically that "in order to prevent a general business cataclysm, the Government should now prepare for that eventuality which is sure to come and be prepared speedily to adjust all contracts."

As I have said, Senator Weeks and his associates in the Senate have already taken up this suggestion and will no doubt carry it to a practical conclusion. The Administration at Washington must realize its vital importance. We paid a heavy bill of expense for not listening to the warning that we should prepare for the great war long before we did. Let us hope that the timely warning to prepare for the grave conditions that must follow the declaration of peace will be listened to and that a constructive policy may speedily be laid out. If it is, the prosperity of the country and the stability of the security market will be assured.

G., BUTLER, PA.: Pierce Arrow, U. S. Steamship, Carven Steel, White Motor and Reo Motor are all dividend payers with possibilities.

B., FOLLANSBEE, W. VA.: Cosden's low price may be due to suspension of cash dividends and payments in scrip. The company is doing a large business and seems to have a good future.

P., YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO: Anglo-American Oil is an excellent business man's investment. It is one of the S. O. group, reports increasing income, has a large surplus, and pays 30 per cent. on par (about \$5).

S., BLOOMINGTON, ILL.: I never "recommended" the purchase of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. second pfd., but gave the opinion that it was a reasonably safe purchase. I still hold that view.

B., RIVER EDGE, N. J.: As the Illinois Pipe Line is one of the S. O. group and has a big revenue, it might be well to even up on the stock. Columbia Gas & Electric reports increasing earnings and the stock seems attractive at present figures.

C., RENVILLE, MINN.: In view of the company's large orders from the Government and its big earnings, U. S. Steamship stock is an attractive business man's investment as things are now. How the industry will stand after the war is not clear. It is being over-stimulated just now.

S., INDIANA, PA.: B. & O.'s earnings in 1917 showed a serious falling off. Conditions are little better now. The dividend has been deferred because the contract with the Government has not been concluded. The road needs new financing and there is doubt about continuance of the dividend.

M., WALLINGFORD, CONN.: As the Chevrolet Motor Co. has sold all its assets to General Motors for shares of the latter's stock and has decided to distribute this stock among its shareholders and then to liquidate, there appears to be nothing for you to do but to accept the General Motors stock.

R., BROOKLYN: Commonwealth Hotel Co. which sold its stock to get money to build a \$15,000,000 hotel, on Broadway, New York, has brought suit against a large number of subscribers who failed to pay their subscriptions when due. A great many believe that the hotel business in New York is being overdone.

A., MILTON, PA.: I commend your selection of the following: Union Pac., So. Pac., Corn Prod. pld., Beth. Steel 8 per cent. pld., Lehigh Valley and Penna. R.R. These are all good and it would be reasonably safe to invest your \$2800 in them. New York, October 12, 1918. JASPER.

Free Booklets for Investors

Information regarding Curb stocks, many of which offer good investment and speculative opportunities, will be furnished to any inquirer by L. R. Latrobe & Co., 111 Broadway, New York.

Bonds making the attractive yield of 7% and secured on improved farms in Oklahoma are offered by Aurelius-Swanson Co., Inc., 28 State National Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla. The firm invites correspondence.

Such information as all investors should have may be found in "The Barbe Review," the widely quoted financial weekly. Investors and business men can get copies free on application to J. S. Barbe & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 12 Broadway, New York.

John Muir & Co., the well-known specialists in odd lots, 61 Broadway, New York, are taking Liberty Loan subscriptions on the partial payment plan—monthly installments. They will advise investors in regard to present holdings. Send to them for booklet H-4, "Your Liberty Bond."

Kultur in the Dock

Continued from page 506

Civilian deportations to Germany had not yet reached the scale they afterwards attained, but already the spectre of that fate loomed large over the country. When the veil is fully lifted in crucified, unhappy Belgium it will reveal The Hun in a more unlovely light than ever.

In due time we were torn from the kindly care of our unfortunate Belgian benefactresses (sisters of charity) and sent into Germany. Throughout the journey we discovered a Fatherland unconscious of its crimes, gloating in an intoxication of victory, and hating us Canadians with an incredible hatred. We were made to march in "demonstrations," triumphal processions, though many of us had to hobble along on crutches or were gravely sick and fainting. I never held my head quite so high as I looked on hating, leering faces that told of the savage passions of war and aggrandizement let loose.

I have seen much of the horrors of German prison-camps, I have starved and suffered with the rest, not so much as some since my health was always precarious, and I was liable to die of epilepsy from my wound at any time. From my own experience I am convinced that almost every story of German atrocities in prison-camps, in working-camps these days, and in all camps earlier, is entirely true. It has been said that German superior officers in charge of large camps are more kindly than the N. C. O. types. The writer of those words is an unutterable snob, writing with no knowledge of the subject. My experience is that German officers outline a cold-blooded policy and follow it through regardless of cost in prisoner-blood. It is the rank and file which hesitates to execute such orders.

My experiences of German prison-camps is that they are administered soullessly and with regard only for forcing the hap-

The Northern Bond & Mortgage Co., 808 Third Ave., Seattle, Wash., offers 7% first mortgage bonds based on a five-story building in Seattle's retail district. The bonds are \$100 to \$500. Full details, illustrated, sent by the company to any address.

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Important developments in the financial world are discussed in "Securities Suggestions," published semi-monthly by R. C. Megargel & Co., 27 Pine Street, New York. This publication, with a booklet describing the part-payment plan, may be had by writing to the company for 20-D.

Many financial houses put aside regular business and have been pushing subscriptions to the Fourth Liberty Loan. S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York, who deal in bonds safeguarded under the Straus plan, have been urging all American citizens to buy bonds to the limit of their ability.

The war is taking away from business houses and banks many statistical men and similar employees. Such institutions will find valuable aid in Babson's Reports. These supply useful information of practically every line of business at minimum cost. Particulars will be sent free to whoever addresses Dept. K-10 of Babson's Statistical Organization, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

A monthly income of \$25.00 can be secured by investing about \$4,750 in 50 shares of Cities Service pld. stock. This is a highly regarded security as the company is one of our largest and strongest oil and public utility organizations. Its dividends are paid monthly. For full particulars write for circular LW-90 to Henry L. Doherty & Co., 60 Wall St., N. Y.

The strong and responsible National City Co., National City Bank Building, New York, has all through the loan campaign been devoting a larger part of its organization throughout the United States to the Government's service in the matter of the Fourth Liberty Loan. The company has correspondence offices in thirty cities and will receive subscriptions for Liberty Bonds at any of these. It urges everybody to subscribe to the loan to the limit of his or her power.

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less individuals enclosed therein to work in German mines, factories, on farms, indeed anywhere where they can help Germany carry her unholy war to a successful conclusion. The German is conscienceless where his country is concerned. I was in London in September last year. Gotha had bombed the city in broad daylight. A school in the East End had been hit. One hundred and sixty-seven children were killed at their desks. Within a few days London laid those slaughtered little ones in a common grave and swore to have no peace until the world should be made safe for such innocents.

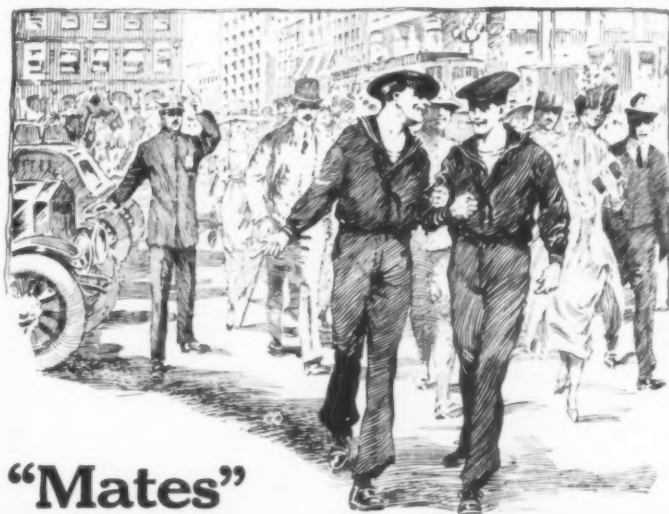
A few days later I was in Liverpool, talking to a sailor boy who had been torpedoed five times. He told me of women and children done to death in wintry seas in mid-ocean by Hun pirates. Did he want peace? Yes, every right-thinking person wants peace, but not a German peace.

Today the world is in the fifth year of its rebirth. Today as never before German Kultur is in the dock with humanity its accuser and judge. It took America over two years to see the light, but she has seen it and has risen to the occasion. She, like all honest nations, seeks to convince Germany of the error of her ways. She realizes that the only way to convert that country is to crush her proud armies, to teach Germany herself a new and purer faith, a faith in right and justice.

Human well-wishers the world over design that this war shall end all war, autocracy, arrogance and injustice on the earth. Men, young, strong, clean, ambitious, powerful, are mutilated, dying and dead, literally by millions for these ideals. Their sacrifice is infinitely greater, infinitely sadder, infinitely nobler, than any the stay-at-homes can make.

And until today the people of the United States have "stood pat" behind their

Continued on page 526



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BUSINESS is the greatest force for democracy in the world today. Democracy means service, and business is service.

All of us can recall the time when muck-raking was the occupation of nearly every editor and writer. Our so-called captains of industry were then pictured as fat, overfed thugs, who were successful in the degree to which they were unscrupulous; who bought and sold Congressmen like racehorses; and who seared the souls of women and children and then cast them off like ashes from a furnace.

College professors lived on salaries paid by business men, but they advised their students to avoid a business career as they would shun the profession of burglary. Everyone talked socialism. Those who saw any good or any hope in business were regarded as reactionaries. For a long time the public's appetite for this diet seemed to be insatiable, but gradually the light of reason dawned.

We began to see that the trouble was not with business, but with ourselves. Business had outdistanced us. We were, figuratively, back in the horse and buggy age, while business was traveling by airplane. Business couldn't wait for us to catch up, so it became super-legal, a condition which still exists today.

While all of this hubbub was going on, and we were arguing about prohibition, and other isms, the great business institutions were doing more for prohibition than all the temperance lecturers.

The railroads led by refusing to employ or keep in their employ any man who drank, on duty or off duty. The insurance companies refused to underwrite the lives of men who drank beyond a moderate amount, and each year they are drawing the lines closer.

While small business was still trying to get all the traffic would bear, big business was adopting the plan of "One price to all," with the result that you can now go into almost any store in the land and find the price plainly marked on every article.

While our reformers and college professors were discussing the advisability of dropping Latin and Greek and substituting courses on accounting and advertising and merchandising, the manufacturers were perfecting cash registers, adding machines, filing and index systems, ledgers, and sales books, so simple in themselves that any merchant who could read and write found himself able to keep track of his business almost automatically. But not satisfied with this, business—big business—began to offer free courses in accounting to customers.

About this time business began to perceive the power of advertising as a device for decreasing selling costs and promoting education. The manufacturer of soap, for instance, found he could not realize his opportunities unless he helped the merchants who handled his product to become better merchants, and so he launched a great campaign to improve retail stores.

marching millions of American soldier boys and their comrades in arms on the frontiers of civilization in France and Flanders. They have fed the world, created a great navy, carried relief to the stricken lands of Europe, and have done it gladly, with a consciousness of duty.

Once again and for the fourth time liberty and democracy send out a challenge to this nation to support its sons, husbands and lovers, "over there." Every individual American is called upon to nurture heroic American armies and to buy bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan, to buy bonds as never before. The Hun herds sneer, but they fix their eyes on the American home-front to see if it is loyal to the battle-front. It will be an added defeat to autocracy and its blinded minions if the army of the home-front responds yet again with an "over-the-top" subscrip-

The Nobility of Business

By WILLIAM A. FEATHER

Then, lo and behold! it was discovered by the reformers that the reason the railroads insisted on temperance was so they could make more money, and the reason the manufacturers did all this educational work was so they could increase their profits!

Someone noticed that many of the big business institutions had rebuilt their factories, with the side walls of glass; that they were training vines to cover the brick, and planting window boxes, and making lawns.

Some were even going so far as to serve hot noonday luncheons for their employees, and to install rest rooms for the women, libraries, shower baths, and sanitary toilets. Finally there came the knowledge that profit-sharing was being indulged in, and pension systems were becoming popular.

About this time most of the radicals went to work, but those that were left charged that the reason business was doing all this was so they could get more and better work out of their employees, and make more money!

Suddenly we woke up, and asked ourselves: "What of it? Do we want business to go into bankruptcy? Isn't business making us more sober, more healthy, more honest, more industrious, more thrifty, more happy, more prosperous? Aren't we all making more money than ever before, and aren't we enjoying more luxuries?"

Only now are we beginning to see business as service. Only now are we beginning to understand that without business—without the orderly production and distribution of the necessities of life—civilization would go to pot. Bolshevism made no provision for business in its scheme of things. Almost everybody went on a vacation, and those who wanted to work were prevented from working. Russia today is suffering from her folly.

Business knows our wants and supplies them. Business operates regardless of world catastrophes. Business anticipates our wants, and gathers materials from all corners of the globe, so that when we have new desires the means with which to satisfy them are at hand.

Business creates new wants for us—business is always a few years ahead of its customers, because every business that succeeds must be 30 per cent educational, that is, one-third of its selling effort must be charged up to the cost of elevating the standards of those who buy its products.

The big business man can be claimed as an American product. Other nations have produced poets, journalists, orators, scientists and philosophers, but no other country has produced men like those who captain our industries.

Much can be learned by comparing a backward country like China with a forward country like America. The

natural resources of China are as great as, if not greater than, those of America.

Numerically, the man-power of China is

greater. But, as far as physical development is concerned, China is a century behind America. Why is this? What is the force that is lacking in China and present in America?

The answer, as I see it, is that China has produced no Schwabs, no Fricks, no Rockefellers, no Carnegies, no Robert Fultons, no Harrimans, no Edisons, and no Hills—no industrial leaders, in other words. China is without railroads, steamboats, good roads, farm machinery, or any of the modern devices for multiplying the power of man. China has muscle-power, but apparently she has no brain-power. She has a great industrial army, but she has no generals. She has the raw materials, but she has no men to direct their fabrication into finished products. What would a Rockefeller, a Carnegie, a Harriman, an Edison be worth to China? Would they be worth a million each, ten million each?

The fact is that these men of foresight and daring are so rare that their value cannot be estimated. No one can say in dollars what is the value of a McCormick to the farming industry. In a single year, the farmers of this country derive more profit from their reapers than the inventor accumulated in a lifetime.

A great inventor, a great discoverer, a great developer, a great organizer may put money into his pockets in the process of pushing the world forward, but this is not money that he has taken from the pockets of others. It is wealth he has created, and while he is creating it he is filling the pockets of thousands of others.

A Carnegie in China might take a hundred millions for himself, but in the process of getting it he would put a billion into the hands of the people of China. Because a man has more money than I have does not mean he has taken anything from me. He probably made two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, and everybody is better off because of his activity.

This brings us back to our starting point: that democracy creates healthy business and healthy business means democracy. There can be no real nobility that does not flow from service, and service is today only another name for business.

Yesterday idleness was the badge of nobility. Idleness is of castes and kings. Service, business, is of democracy. Business is the noblest calling in a democracy. The desire to serve is the spark that drives men on to achievement. He who serves most, succeeds best. This law is as invariable as that of gravitation. The fine thing about business is that the man who seeks money as his sole object does not make money as fast as the man who seeks to serve.

As though by act of divine Providence, the greatest fortunes are by-products of service. Here is hope! Here is opportunity! Here is nobility!

outraged, and children killed by kultur. But above the horrors of war there remains a singing bird, a mother's love, an infant's trust, a soldier's sacrifice.

It is memory of the good with the bad in these dark days which keeps our faith serene that out of this great evil will come a greater good; that out of war shall come universal peace; that out of competition and jealousy shall come co-operation and love; that out of great wealth and dire poverty shall come complete happiness for the entire human family. But first must come more of Armageddon until the Hun and the spirit of the Hun in the world are vanquished utterly. We fight not for victory as such but for victory as a means to a democratic league of free nations banded together to enforce peace, justice, law and liberty in the world. Then who dies if freedom lives? Who lives if freedom dies?

Kultur in the Dock

Continued from page 525

tion. How inadequate is the act of buying bonds at fair interest and on good security compared with the supreme sacrifice of battle. It calls for giving up of luxuries and pruning of expense accounts certainly, but it is investment. The soldier consents to annihilation because he knows the Hun menace in its entirety.

I have gazed upon the mangled forms of dead and dying men. I myself have been abandoned for dead on the battle-field. I have suffered from German gas, from German barbarity in prison camps. I have known my comrades mutilated in death by brutalized Huns. I have seen the fair provinces of France and Belgium desolated with an incredible desolation. I have gazed in infinite pity on women

\$100,000,000,000

represents only a tithe of the cost in life and labor, in brains and blood, of the knowledge we inherit to-day. Civilization already has spent more than this huge sum merely for the knowledge it now has of the extent to which the German national soul has been enslaved by the Prussian Military Autocracy.

The things we enjoy that lighten the burdens of life, that add to its pleasures, that have made us a free people, champions of right and justice—our political and social systems, our literature, art, science, industries—are the result of knowledge gained through ages of slow development at an incalculable cost in life and treasure.

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We Shall Not Sleep

"In Flanders fields
the poppies blow
Between the Crosses,
row on row,
That mark our place;
and in the sky
The larks still bravely
singing fly.
Scarce heard amidst
the guns below.

We are the dead.
Short days ago we lived,
felt dawn,
saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved,
and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel
with the foe,
To you from falling hands
we throw the Torch-
be yours to hold it high;
If ye break faith
with us who die,
We shall not sleep,
though poppies grow
In Flanders fields."

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In behalf of the brave men
who have enlisted in the
fight of right against might
we reprint the above lines
by Col. McCrae.

As an inspiration to war
giving and war sacrifice, it
strikes a major note.
There is no war appeal to
which it is not applicable.

This beautiful lyric of the
war was written by Lieu-
tenant Colonel Dr. John
McCrae of Montreal,
Canada, while the second
battle of Ypres was in
progress.

The author's body now
lies buried in Flanders
fields.

Is it conceivable that we
shall "break faith" with
those who die "for us?"

Contributed toward the Winning of the War by

From a painting by Philip Lyford

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